HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,261—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P.M.				
27th Aug.	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLARAT	4890	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th "	VICTORIA	6323	.....	.....
24th "	ARCADIA	9303	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	8598
15th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
22nd "	ARCADIA	9303	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregorj, to sail on or about the 22nd August 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden,

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	31st Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	8,317	8th Oct. "

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 800. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	27th Aug. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 27th August on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd Aug. at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dabai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th Aug, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,400 tons, on or about 7th Sept, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,800 tons, on or about 21th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
LEVANZO	5,000	.....	15th Sept. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1904.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class,	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525, Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 155, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 37.

ARDESHIR'S

PRIZE DRAWING.

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 13.

ARDESHIR'S PRIZE DRAWING took place this evening in the presence of a crowd of various nationalities. The hall was illuminated with electric lamps. About six o'clock in the evening Mr. Ardeshir and the members of the Drawing Committee presented themselves. Mr. Ardeshir thanked the ladies and gentlemen present for their kind support in his business and their appreciation of the articles supplied. Imitation, he continued, is the highest form of flattery. Many outside big merchants and petty shop-keepers had copied Ardeshir's scheme, but had failed completely for lack of printer's ink and because they were not widely known. Large advertisements were the only way to make a thing popular. When I first started, he said, the printer's bill ran to three figures, but now it is four figures. More than that there were the establishment expenses. The tickets, books and registers were put before the public for inspection and then the drawing commenced. The first prize of Rs. 2,000 fell to Ticket No. 81, held by Shamji Ramlal, Sarang Tarapon. The second prize of Rs. 200 fell to No. 666 held by Mansukhram Dalpatram Mehta, cotton merchant, Baroda. The third prize of Rs. 100 fell to No. 1200 held by Sirinbai Dinshawji Kapadia, Surat. An extra prize of Rs. 200 fell to No. 4044, held by Dhulabsingh Soorsingh, railway contractor, Ghaziabad. Many prize-winners were on the premises and were paid then and there. The remaining prizes were destributed all over India. Heavy rain fell during the evening, yet hundreds gathered in Ardeshir's premises indicating the attraction and public faith in the scheme. Refreshments were provided free and were supplied by the Temple Bar Hotel. People commenced registering their orders for the next drawing which will take place in the middle of November.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815, AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

C. P. & CO.'S INVALIDS' PORT.

AN UNRIVALLED WINE.

KUPPER'S PILSENER.

C. P. & Co.'s RARE OLD COGNAC, A Choice Liqueur.

USHER'S O. V. G. and Special Reserve, GLENLIVET WHISKIES.

OLD TOM GIN,

LONDON GIN DISTILLERY Co., Ltd

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

NOTICE.

TO PRINTERS, NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS in BOMBAY for Messrs. V. & J. FIGGINS, Type Founders, London, and respectfully beg to call the attention of Printers, Newspaper Proprietors and others to their SPECIMENS of TYPES which comprise the most useful assortment of BOOK, NEWSPAPER, JOBBING and ORNAMENTAL TYPES in the Trade.

LARGE STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY.

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & Co.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

"PIVERFELL" (ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS) SAFEST AND SUREST.

SOLE AGENTS:—F. S. MADON & CO., 170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BOWMAN'S

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI SALVE,

ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES.

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Shoulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints,

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites, and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,

ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

BRICKMAKING MACHINERY

To suit all classes of CLAY, SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

COMPLETE PLANTS A SPECIALITY.

C. WHITTAKER & CO., LIMITED,

ACCRINGTON, ENGLAND.

Telegraphic Address—"BRICKS," ACCRINGTON. Codes—"A B C" & "ENGINEERING."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 324 of 1904.

Re ALI MAHOMED ABOO, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed has been this day adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Sec. 9 of the Act XI and XII Vic., Chap. 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects—Dated this 19th day of August, 1904.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at the TOWN CUSTOM HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, of UNCLAIMED GOODS, consisting of cases of Wines and Spirits, case Sample Soap, Perfumery and Opticalware, case Sunlight Soap, Toys, Cloth and Fez Caps, Calendars, Blank Railway Tickets, Soda-water Machine, Wooden Racks, Photographic Materials and Chemicals, cases Ghee, Tin Plate, Advertisements, Catalogues, Show-cards, Window Glass, Kerosine Oil, a Camera, Stretcher, Tea Basket, Hand-sewing Machine, Empty Gas Cylinders, Packages, old Clothes, Brass and Copper Utensils, casks China Clay, kegs Bicarb of Soda, and Paints, bundles Wet Date-leaf, bags Poonac Ajwan and Gum, Surkas Cocum, pieces Planks, bundles, Bars and Hoop Iron, cask Coal Tar, drums Dangerous Petroleum, Paints and Motor Car Spirits, empty Casks, Deck Chairs, and various other articles, also old articles of Excise and Dead Stocks, waste and torn Paper.

The sale will commence at 1 P. M. A deposit of 25 per cent will be required to be paid when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be cleared within one week from the date of sale, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited.

Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

M. M. GUBAY,
Collector of Customs and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, 17th August, 1904.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE-CHASES.

21ST, 24TH, 26TH AND 28TH SEPTEMBER,
AND
1ST AND 3RD OCTOBER, 1904.

OWNERS are reminded that 2nd ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 23rd August, 1904.

CURSETJEE DHUNJEESHAW,
for Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Poona, 16th August, 1904.

ESTATE OF LOUIS WILFRED GUISE RIVETT-CARNAC, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1865, that all persons having claims against the late LOUIS WILFRED GUISE RIVETT-CARNAC, formerly Administrator-General of Bombay, who died at Mussoorie, on the 7th May, 1904, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed to whose Estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 27th July, 1904, to THOMAS JOSEPH STRANGMAN, the Constituted Attorney of MABEL RIVETT-CARNAC, one of the Executors of the Will of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the said Thomas Joseph Strangman, Barrister-at-law High Court, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property, as the case may be, to the said Thomas Joseph Strangman as sole administrator as aforesaid.—Dated this 1st day of August, 1904.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors, for THOMAS JOSEPH STRANGMAN, Administrator of the Estate and Effects of the late LOUIS WILFRED GUISE RIVETT-CARNAC, deceased.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904.
SIXTY YEARS.
Rs. 36,50,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1890, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 36 and-a-half Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July.

2 per cent, of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,
and the balance on or before Monday, 31st October, 1904.
Interest will accrue from this date of payment in full.
The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p. m. (gun fire) on TUESDAY, 30th August, 1904, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trust's Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further orders. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burma.

By Order of the Trustees.

H. E. HART,
Secretary.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,701 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.
Retail Agents.—Denison & Co., Hummum Street Fort; S. P. Ghaudy and Sons, Jumma Musjid, Market.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRIC CALL BELLS.—Complete set fitted at your House or Office, from Rs. 15 upwards. Why shout for your servant and get excited when you can avoid it at such a small cost.—C. JOST & Co., Electrical Engineers and Contractors, Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Bombay. Established 1882.

WANTED GENERAL AGENT for this and other Countries to SELL our GOODS and appoint Sub-agents. Liberal Salary or Commission paid. Address enclosing 4d. for postage CANDEX M'f'g. Co. St. Louis Mo. U. S. A.

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1234 A" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world."

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 175° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD Oil Co. of New York. Sold at their Godowns, Masagaon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Pullipe and Co., Ld., at Rs. 5-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and despatch and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 3, and Mofussil Rs. 5 for each servant.—No. 1, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

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TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs and Cattle. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

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ONE TO TWENTY YEARS' STANDING

CHRONIC DISEASES have been successfully cured by ELECTRICITY and ADVANCED THERAPEUTICS after different forms of DRUG TREATMENT HAD FAILED. On hearing what you are suffering from, you will be informed by what SCIENTIFIC METHOD you can be cured. For particulars, diseases cured, etc., apply to the DOCTOR-IN-CHARGE, MEDICO-ELECTRIC INSTITUTE, 13, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF REMAINING CARGO SALVED EX S. S. AFGHANISTAN.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by Public Auction at N Shed and unclaimed warehouse, No. 10, Princes Dock, by order and on account and risk of the concerned, the remaining cargo salved Ex s s Afghanistan which wrecked near Suakim and brought by s s Lristan and Baluchistan consisting of 10 hogsheads of beer, 4 cases tales, and 2 cases heel tips.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder, opposite Bowen Methodist Episcopal Church, in Apollo Chambers, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved, household furniture, rich glass and crockery, and best plated-ware, drawing room suit, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrah, one handsome sweet toned cottage piano by S Rose and Co, marble-top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, musical box, Hinkel Dirmar's table and hanging lams, rich carpets, English ice-box, baba perambulators, &c, &c, the property of Dr. F. E. PLACE.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY FORMERLY KNOWN AS DADY SCREWS NOW OCCUPIED BY MESSRS CLARIDGE & CO, AND OTHERS, AT MARINE STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the concerned, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land with the building and premises erected thereon, commonly called or known by the name of Dady's Screws, situate1 on the East side of the Marine Street within the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2600 square yards of free hold land, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No 1289 (1), (2), 1292 and Street Nos. 2, 5, 8, 2, 10, 8, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by Marine Street, on or towards the west side thereof by the property formerly belonging to the Vendors, on or towards the north side thereof by the property of the late Mr Framjee Cawasjee Master and others the whole of which were then in the occupation of Messrs William Nicol & Co. and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy then occupied by Messrs Jehangbir Nusserwanjee & Co and on or towards the south side thereof by Marine Lane

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE QUANTITY OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES RETURNED FROM SOMALILAND.

Under instructions from the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport. Messrs BENNETT & Co. will on THURSDAY, the 1st and FRIDAY, the 2nd, proximo at 1 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction, at Helmet's Godown S. and T. Stores, Town Barracks Military Store Lane, Fort, near Messrs. W and A. Graham and Co.'s offices, a very large quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores returned from Somaliland consisting of white and black woolen blankets (new and old), jackets blouses, pagris, coats and trousers, (new and old) caps, ammunition boots, belts, mattresses and pillows, shirts, sleepers, curtains, rugs, socks napkins, waterproof sheets, tin ware buckets, large and small leather pieces, and leather skins, provision wines, iron tools and nails, large scales with weights, stoves, empty bottles, heel-tips, glass and porcelain ware, ice-boxes, reading lamps, flags, condensed Milk &c, &c, too numerous to describe.

N.B.—Most of the articles are new and very useful and are not even unpacked.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, easy chairs, teapoys dining, dressing, and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, book and hat stands, &c.

1 church organ 16 stops by Ramchander
About 100 pairs gent's and ladies English boots and shoes.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Bhajanlal Govinda of Champa Gully—

13 cases each 50 reams each 5 lbs, pot paper. 12½ by 15½ inches.
12 cases each 50 reams each 5½ lbs, pot paper 12½ by 16 inches.
10 cases each 50 reams each 7 lbs, pot paper 14 by 17 inches

AT 2 P. M.

Several ladies and gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light second-hand victoria.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 strong built double-seated brougham.
1 rubber-tyred via-a-vis.
2 sets of patent leather double harness.
An1 any other carriages an1 horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 47 CASES ENAMELLEDWARE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a consignment of 47 cases of enamelled ware just received per S.S. China consisting of coffee cups with saucers, soup bowls, tumblers, stool pans, dinner carriers, commode pans, kettles, spittoons, ewers, soup tureens, chamber pots with covers, soup ladles, brush trays, breakfast boxes, feeding cups, meat dishes, teapots, coffee machines, reflectors, etc.

The samples of the above goods can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Khoja Mahomed Baloo, Furniture Merchant, consisting of almiras, glass door bookcases, wardrobes, cloth presses, chest of drawers, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, suits of drawing room sofas and chairs, side boards, new bentwood furniture pieces of tapestry and plush, Austrian safe, furniture, tiles, marble dining table 8 by 4 feet, marble slabs, &c.

The property is on view.

On FRIDAY, the 26th inst, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Trimbak Pargaon Sinnar, near Goal Pitha, Fackland Road, the following machinery of Mr. M. N. Kaverana's Workshop closing business, consisting of—

1 11-brake horse power oil engine, by Kendall, in working order.
4 lathes, 1 of 12 feet and 3 of 10 feet.
1 drilling machine hand and power.
1 planing machine about 6 feet table, by Whitworth.
1 shaping machine 4 1-2 feet, 14 inches stroke, by Newbolt.
Also sundry tools, shafting, pulleys, pedestals, dye, taps, table furniture, 1 rotary pump 3 inches suction, 1 water tank, 4 × 4 × 4 ft etc.
Also 1 vertical oil engine, 5 H. P. by Brown's Patent, in working order.
The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst, at 1 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, behind the Reservoir and near the Church, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, drawing room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinet, chiffoniers, almirah, English bedsteads, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes presses, chest of drawers, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, Hinks's and Dirmar's lamps, carpets, rich table ornaments, Chubb's fireproof safe, ebonized cottage piano by S. Rose and Co., English ice box, 1 English cabriolette by Windover in good order, etc., the property of H B, PIKE Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale,

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1904.

TO CRICKETERS.

FOR SALE (SECOND HAND.)

THE FOLLOWING CRICKETERS' ANNUALS AND BOOKS ON CRICKET:—

	Rs.	a.
Cricket Form at a Glance, (By Home Gordon	2	0
The Cricket of Abel, Hirst and Shrewsbury (Athletic Library)	2	0
Bound volume of "Famous Cricketers" (18 numbers) Edited by C. W. Alcock, cost Rs. 18	8	0
Lillywhite's Cricketers' Annuals from 1879 to 1900 (all these are out of print and are selling from ten shillings to two pounds each)	30	0
Wisden's Cricketer's Almanac for 1902, (out of print and selling for two pounds)	5	0

Apply to VERAX, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLIGATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Almore, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,5000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) Rs. 31,89,950.

HEAD OFFICE:—Calcutta.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Mooltan and Murree.

RATES OF INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 6 months 4 per cent. p. a.
„ 12 „ 5 „ p. a.
„ 2 years 5½ „ p. a.

Our SPECIAL RATES for SHORT PERIOD, DEPOSITS of Rs. 1,000 and upwards may be ascertained on application.

Sums of not less than Rs. 10 are received as subscription in PRUDENTIAL or "HOME PASSAGE" Deposit accounts which carry interest at 5 per cent. p. a., compounded half-yearly. Cheques, etc., on Towns where the Bank has Branches, also Currency Notes of any Circle, are credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards, and receive 2 per cent. p. a. upon the daily balance, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 is maintained.

For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches,

H. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Manager,
Esplanade Road.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND „ 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... „ 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 65,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager,

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD., LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point, Aden.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... „ 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... „ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Mr. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 ½ per annum allowed on daily balances
2½ „ „ or minimum monthly balances
at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 3 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.
Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BERNDORF METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria
by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER SHEET & WIRE
under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the best for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

per annum red mark may be or Wire Ticket IN other stamp (such as or name, which ure, but they limitations,

sketch which registruck on each Sheet ADDITION to any the Queen's Head) Indentors may deshould beware of

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.
Berndorf, in Austria, December 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The Bombay mails of 6th inst., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-4	=	+ 1-16
3 do. Rentes	£98 1-4)	=	+ 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£93 1-16	=	— 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 11-16	=	+ 3-16
2 months hence	26 1-2	=	+ 3-16
Spot in New York	58	=	+ 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25*25 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin	20*45 3-4	=	+ 1-4
New York Demand	4*38 1-8	=	+ 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent	=	unchanged
6 months' sight Bank Bills	2 7-8	per cent	=	do
6 " " Fine Trade	3 1-8	per cent	=	do
3 " " "				
Bills	3 1-8	per cent	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	per cent	=	do

INTEREST—

day to day loans	1 7-8	per cent	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	2 1-8	per cent	= — 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 75,000.

Extra Council Bills allotments.—Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 15,00,000 at 1s. 4d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 1,30,000
Gold " "	£ 1,10,000

RUBBER—

Para Rubber 5-2 1-2 done.

WHEAT—

Club No. 1 31 3-4 A.-S. sellers
White Delhi 31 1-4 S.-O. sellers
White Karachi 30 S.-O., sellers } strong
Red Karachi 29 3-4 S.-O. sellers

COFFEE—

Coffee in New York 8 3-16

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet but steady. Manchester steady. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·12+10. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-16 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 18,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5*63	5*41	5*20
-2	-1	-2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5*27	5*24	5*22
-2	-2	-2
Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5*23	5*24	5*24
-2	-2	

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year	400
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	nil
In New York—	
spot	10·65 unchanged
Futures, month of December	9·66 + 1
Do. do. March	9·73 + 1
In New Orleans—	
Spot	10 3-8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	9·67 + 2
Do. do. Dec.	9·48 + 1
Tone at close	quiet.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of cotton at U.S. ports	14,000
" exports to Great Britain	2,000
" to France and Continent	1,000
Stock of Cotton at U S ports	80,000
" at interior ports	60,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 19th August, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,433 bales.
Wheat	27,319 cwts.
Linseed	3,049 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	9,095 "
Gingellyseed	167 "
Poppyseed	2,907 "
Groundnuts	196 "
Castorseed	3,118 "
Rice	1,565 "
Myrabolams	nil
Cottonseed	7·9 "
Mowrasseed	7,914 "
Gram	800 "
Joowar	7,488 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

	Rs.
Gold Bullion	2,30,403
Gold coin	41,250
Ex s. s. Caledonia from London.	

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quiet
Good Bhowaggur	.....
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	98 1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3½ per cent Rupee Papers	66 1-16
Bar Silver	26 11-16

The sum of about £ 75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BOMBAY, AUGUST 20.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T.T. ..... 1s-3 31-32d.

Bank Demand ..... 1s-4d.

Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 3-16d.

Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 5-16d
French Francs	8	do	do	170 1-4
Marks	3	do	do	138 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		134
Shanghai	30	do	do	186 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	149

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone firm.

Cash	99-3
1st Settlement 31 August	99-1

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st	April 3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 16th	June 3	do
Bank of Bengal do 23rd	June 3	do
Bank of Madras do 6th	July 4	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	6 0 0 to 6 1 0

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	4 0	to 5 5 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	12 0	to 5 13 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5	13 0	to 5 14 0

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	6 1 0

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	24 0 0 to 24 1-2

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 28 1-2 to 29
Club No. 1	Rs. 29 1-2 to 30 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM, Tone— steady.

Estimated sales	bales	4,000
Imports	do	1,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5*65	5*43	5*22
+2	+2	+2
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5*27	5*26	5*25
+2	+2	+2
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April.-My.
5*25	5*26	5*26
+2	+2	+2

COTTON.—Tone, firm.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th August, 1904, as compared with the statement of 18th August, 1904 :—

LIABILITIES.	August 9. Rs. a. p.	August 16. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,29,50,000 0 0	1,29,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,16,39,961 11 7	1,33,91,823 3 4
Other Deposits, &c.	9,07,37,159 11 10	9,25,50,990 12 6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,96 333 6 10	19,04,227 0 2
Sundries	18,32,969 11 5	19,32,672 1 9
Rs...	14,77,75,316 12 8	14,76,35,713 1 9

ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,87,35,568 5 10	1,88,46,122 6 10
Other authotised investment	49,07,394 11 0	49,27,135 11 0
Loans on Hovt and other authorized Securities	2,21,38,541 8 0	2,21,50,641 4 3
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,65,50,847 7 1	1,66,82,816 6 4
Bills discounted &c	2,63,46,907 11 11	2,65,22,080 6 8
Balances wite other Banks	10,26,417 3 10	12,45,377 12 4
Bullions		
Head Stock	18,07,303 3 10	18,05,216 0 6
Stamps	12,517 10 8	12,203 13 5
Suddries	13,17,215 1 8	13,17,265 8 1
	9,26,72,653 1 2	9,35,08,859 5 5
Cash &c ,at Head Office	2,61,50,216 1 5	2,25,03,054 15 8
Do. at Branches	2,89,52,447 10 1	3,16,23,798 12 8
Rs..	14,77,75,316 12 8	14,76,35,713 1 9

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	1,10 832	Decrease
Do. at Branches	31 67 206	Decrease
Other Deposits	18,13,831	Increase
Post Bills	13,98,893	Increase
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	1,30,295	Increase
Loans	17,600	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	3,31 969	Increase
Mercantile Bills	1,78,173	Increase
Cash at Head Office	76,47,182	Decrease
Cash at Branches	26,71,351	Increase

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BROMLEY—RENNIE—July 26, at St Cuthbert's, Philbeach Gardens R FitzRoy Bromley to Emilye, daughter of the late Capt Rennie, CB, Indian Navy.

CATER—ETHERINGTON SMITH—July 30, at St Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington, A S, third son of J J Cater, of Southdown, Wimbledon, to Margaret Pears, second daughter of J H Etherington Smith.

CHAPPEL—MAZET—July 26, at St Mary Abbot's, Kensington, WRH, son of the late Canon Chappel, to Marie Aimee, daughter of the late Capt Mazet.

FINLAY—ARTHUR—July 28, at Holy Trinity, Ayr, NB, I A Finlay, Royal Scott Grey, son of Major J Finlay, late Seaforth Highlanders, to Elizabeth Muriel, daughter of Sir M Arthur, Bart.

HARTLEY—CRISP—July 26, at St George's, Hanover Square C Hartley, M A principal of the Royal College, Colombo to Edith Unwin daughter of J E Crisp

KELLY—DUNTHORNE—July 28, at St Peter's Church, Burnham, H T Reilly, Indian Civil Service to Jessie Margery daughter of R Duntherne.

TAYLOR—FARMER—July 28, at the Church of St Bartholomew the Great, West Smithfield G C Taylor, M D Cantab, son of Col T Taylor, late B S C Dulwich, to Isabelle M Farmer, daughter of A Farmer.

WELLS—BALLANTINE—July 27, at Park Church, Glasgow C E Wells, captain, 6th batt the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt, to Jessie Crawford Seymour daughter of J J Ballantine.

DEATHS.

BETHUNE—July 27, at Earl's Court Square, R Bethune, late major, 92nd Gordon Highlanders, aged 76

CARTER—July 29, at Ravensworth, St John's Wood Park, G M Carter, major-general (late Indian Army) and honorary colonel of the 51st Pioneers.

FUST—July 30, at Hill Court, Gloucestershire, H J Fust, L L D aged 98.

GAHAN—July 26, F Gahan C E F R G S of Kenilworth Square, Dublin, son of the late Major B Gahan.

JAMES—July 25 W James, late lieutenant Royal Highlanders, Black Watch, aged 65.

L'ESTRANGE—July 27, at The Bungalow, Arkley, Barnet W D L'Estrange, late captain 12th Lancers, aged 78.

LEWIS—On July 27, at Lincoln Road Peterborough, in his 56th year, Edward James Gairdner Lewis, retired major Bengal Staff Corps, and late of the Military Accounts Department, India.

SCANLAN—July 31, at Keswell, Broadclyst Devon H Scanlan, M B, Staff surgeon Royal Navy Retired List aged 55.

SELBY-SMYTH—July 30, at Darby House, Sunbury-on Thames, Lieut Col E G Selby-Smyth, late commanding 2nd batt Royal Irish Rifles, aged 54

STUART—July 16, at Albany, Piccadilly Lieut Col W T Stuart, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 74.

TAYLOR—July 30, at La Paisible, Chevalleyres, Switzerland Jane, wife of the Rev J H Taylor founder and director of the China Inland Mission.

WRIGHT—July 29, at The Waffons, Upper Long Ditton Surrey, "Ellen Wright" "(Mrs Percy Cross Standin,)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARTLES—August, 18 at 15 Elysium Row, Calcutta the wife of Adolf Bartels, of a daughter

HALGR—August 18, at Washermanpett, Madras, the wife of R S Halgr, Resident Medical Officer, Native Infirmary, of a daughter.

JAMES—August 14, at Almora, the wife of H R James, Indian Educational Service, of a son.

NUTTAL—August 13 the wife of H J Nuttal, Diffio Estates, of a son

RAJAH OF SOHAWAL—August 13 His Highness Raja Bhagwat Raj Bahadur Singh, of Sohawal, has been blessed with a 2nd son at 11 hours 28 minutes a. m.

VOST—August 17, at the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, the wife of Henry Vost, of a son.

DEATHS.

BRETHERTON—July 25, at Chaksam, Thibet, drowned whilst crossing the Tsangpo River, Major G H Brethertion D S O, Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Sikkim Thibet Field Force.

MASSYK—August 9, at Purulia, James De Verinne Massyk, late of Jungypore, aged 17 years and 10 months.

MOBERLY—August 14 drowned at Dimapre, 2nd Lieut Francis Charles Moberly, 5th Light Infantry, son of the Revd E G Moberly, Blackheath, New South Wales, aged 22 years Deeply regretted by his brother officers

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m., Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 2-24m., 9-9a. Low water, 2-7m. 3-23a.

Arrival of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington, Byculla Railway Station, 7-12 p. m.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU WOMAN.—At the Morgue on Saturday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Luxmibai, a Hindu woman, aged sixteen years. The deceased lived with her husband at Kala Chowky. She used to have fits of insanity every fortnight, which continued for two days at a time. During the fits she used to wander away. On Friday while she had one of these fits she left the house and did not return, and on a search being made her body was found floating in a well off Kala Chowky Road. A verdict of suicide was returned.

GORED BY A BUFFALO.—On Friday afternoon, a buffalo which had been brought from Gujarat with five others, whilst being led out of the goods yard at the Grant Road Station, took fright at a white horse which had just been brought there for despatch to up-country, and bolted, having overpowered the keeper who sustained slight injuries to his face. The buffalo then ran against the horse and gored it on the hip causing serious injury. The injured horse was removed to Scott's stables for treatment and the buffalo was secured in the goods yard before it could do any more damage.

DESTITUTE SEAMEN.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Javel of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Patrick Atkins and Charles Williams, with wandering about the streets without any visible means of subsistence. The first accused said he was a seaman and recently came to Bombay from Calcutta, walking a part of his journey. The second accused said he was a sailor and also arrived from Calcutta. They had no means of subsistence and could find no job in Bombay. His Worship ordered them to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

DOUBLING CURRENCY NOTES.—At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Barnet charged Balaramprasad Gopalprasad, a Hindu, with cheating one Noormahomed Abdul Rahiman, a Mahomedan, in respect of two currency notes for Rs. 10 each. The evidence showed that on Wednesday last, the accused met the complainant near a shop at Falkland Road entered into a conversation with him. The accused asked the complainant what work he did and how much money he earned. The latter replied that he was a servant and earned Rs. 10 per mensem. The accused then pointed out his house to the complainant and told him that if he came there with some currency notes he would show him a trade which would prove very profitable to him. The next day at about noon the complainant went to the house of the accused with two currency notes for Rs. 10 each and gave them to the accused. The latter made the complainant sit down and told him that he would presently double the notes. The accused then put some liquid, on a blank piece of paper, which he placed on one of the notes and pressed them between two pieces of glass. After some time the accused took out the note and the paper and poured some liquid from another bottle on the latter. He then told the complainant to call on him the next day as, he said the doubling process would not be complete if the notes were not allowed to stand overnight in an oven. The complainant however declined to wait till the next day and asked the accused to return him the notes. The accused then put the notes into his pocket and was about to run away, when the complainant raised an alarm. The neighbours collected and the police appearing on the scene took the accused into custody. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. CALEDONIEN.

The following passengers will sail to day at 7-45 a.m. per M. Maritimes Company's steamer Caledonien from V. Dock shed No 6 for Australia and Colombo. There will be the usual medical inspection at the dock at 7-15 a. m. Native servants and ayahs and deck passengers must be at the Princes' Dock disinfecting shed at 6-30 a. m. with all their baggage :—

FOR COLOMBO.

Mr Sands	Mr Gubbay
Capt C W H Crichton	Mr Ghisot
Mr J Bardinet	

FOR MELBOURNE.

Mr Valiram Meugharjinal	Mrs E Cogan
Mr Daulatram Samaldas	Miss Olga Clausen.
Mrs R Brokes	

FOR SYDNEY.

Miss Madden	Mr and Mrs Lucciarde
Miss Roxbury	Mr N Bardin
Mrs Madden	Mr S McColl
Miss C and L de Pommersit	

FOR NOUMEA.

Mr Devambez	Mr and Mrs Marichal and 2 children
Mr Portejoie	Mr Le Mallu
Mr and Mrs Manset and 2 children	Mr Rolland
Mr Hubin	Mr L'Official
Miss Aveid	Mr Glstin
Mr Picart	Mr Grall
Miss Richard	Mr Anoray
Mr Prouin	Mr Jamem
Mr Penvenen	Mr Taiuri

STEVEDORE AND FREIGHT BROKER.

THE DEFAMATION CASE.

DEFENDANT HEAVILY FINED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Mr. Shiavaksh R. Bamanji, a stevedore, charged Mr. Dookaran Nanji, a freight-broker, with defamation. Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Noble, soticitor appeared for the accused.

The Magistrate after recapitulating the evidence proceeded to remark that the main facts in the case were not in dispute, the questions in issue being the actual words used in certain conversations, and whether the words actually used were defamatory of the complainant or not. His Worship held that the accused did say as stated by Mr. Annesley "Chabildas' steamer Halizones will come on demurrage because of that (indicating the complainant) Dubash." On this point Mr. Annesley's evidence appeared to his Worship to be absolutely reliable. The next question was whether the words so spoken conveyed an imputation concerning the complainant, which the accused knew or had reason to believe, would harm the complainant's reputation, that is to say, would lower the complainant's character as a stevedore. The Magistrate found that the words charged were uttered by the accused and were such as to lower the reputation of the complainant, and that the accused knew or had reason to believe that to be the case. It had been suggested, for, his Worship could hardly say argued, that if the accused did make a defamatory statement regarding the complainant, he was protected from liability in respect of that statement as it was made in good faith for the protection of his own interests. His Worship held on the evidence that the accused failed to show that it would in any way advance or protect his own interests to make the statement. It followed then that the accused made the statement charged, that that statement was defamatory of the complainant, and that the statement did not come within any of the exceptions to the general rule contained in section 499 of the Indian Penal Code. He therefore, convicted the accused of the offence charged against him. With regard to the penalty which the Court must inflict in this case, it was necessary to consider the relative positions of the complainant and the accused, as evidenced in the case. At an early period in the case the Court held that it was unnecessary to go into matters connected with the accused's special form of charter, and it could not regard his (accused's) exclusion of the name of the complainant from the list of stevedores, whom the accused was willing to employ, as in any respect an indcation of malice. The accused was entitled to employ or not to employ in his own business whomsoever he thought best. But that was in his own business; and if he chose to interfere in the business of others, and to attempt to prejudice them against the complainant, so that others would not employ him, and in so doing defame the complainant, he was guilty of a very serious offence. Here the evidence showed that the accused was in a position—that of the largest charterer in Bombay—to prejudice the complainant to a very serious extent. The evidence showed that the accused knowing complainant to be the stevedore loading a ship chartered by Messrs. James Macintosh and Company, spoke disparagingly of him in a matter in which he had no personal interest, and defamed him in a manner, which quite possibly might have ruined him in his trade, not only with Messrs. Macintosh and Company, but also with Messrs. Noor Mahomed and Company. His only defence for doing so was his desire to keep up the rate of freight so that he might not suffer in his own pocket. His Worship considered that such conduct on the part of a person in the position of the accused was most reprehensible, and demanded the infliction of a substantial penalty. His Worship, therefore, fined the accused a sum of Rs. 600, and ordered a sum of Rs. 300, part of the fine, to be applied in defraying the expenses properly incurred by the complainant in the prosecution.

A COCAINE PROSECUTION.

AT the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sullivan charged Bakeram Jatan, Bindesari Ramprasad, and Revashanker Ruvi, Hindus, the first with selling cocaine without a license and with being in illegal possession of it, the second with abetting him in the commission of the offence, and the third with selling cocaine without a license.

Mr. Ingle, Assistant Collector of the Abkari, said on receiving certain information, he arranged with some of his Abkari officers to assemble at a bar in Ripon Road on Friday night. At the bar they gave Rs. 37-8 in cash and notes duly marked to a customer and asked him to purchase cocaine with it. The man went to the third accused, who worked as a broker for the first accused, and gave him the amount. The third accused went with the money and procured cocaine with it. The Abkari officers arrested the third accused when he brought the drug, and all then proceeded to the house of the first accused in Jamli Moholla. They could not find the first accused in his house, and therefore, they went to the room of the second accused and inquired of him as to where the first accused was. The second accused gave evading replies upon which the party felt suspicious and entered his house. The first accused was arrested in the room of the second, and on being searched the exact amount of the marked money was found in his coat pocket. The coat was found hanging on a nail in the wall. The house of the second accused was then searched, but nothing was found in it. On searching the house of the first accused, the authorities recovered forty-eight bottles of cocaine, containing 1,590 grains of the drug. These bottles were kept in a tin box which was hidden in a heap of wood chips.

The Magistrate said that the second accused did not come within any of the sections relating to abetment.

The charge against the second accused was accordingly withdrawn and the Magistrate discharged him.

The other accused pleaded guilty, and the first was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or in default, to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 on the second. The third accused was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 300, or in default, to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment.

DELAYED POSTAL REFORMS.

"MAX" in "Capital" writes :—I am betraying no official secret in calling attention to a matter in connection with the Post Office which has become a subject of general talk, and a positive scandal. I trust the attention of Lord Ampthill has only to be called to it in order to have the thing straightened out at once. The case stands thus :—For nine years and more the Postmaster-General bottled up the papers regarding the prospects of Postal Superintendents. Their memorials to Government seldom or never reached their destination. The attention of Lord Curzon was at last drawn to this scandal, and he, with his usual energy, took the matter in hand. The Secretary of State was induced to create a new grade of Superintendents with pay rising from Rs 500 to Rs. 600 a month. Lord George Hamilton sent out his orders on the subject more than a year ago. Will it be believed that no appointments have been made in this grade as to the present time? I presume our Head Postal Cunctator did not delay for one moment to draw his own increment of pay when it was sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Why does he then deprive poor hard-working Superintendents of their already sanctioned boon—men, who after all, form the backbone of his department? Will his Excellency the Viceroy kindly give his Postal Cunctator a good sharp prick in his most sensitive region? The matter will brook no further delay.

I would also ask our Postal Delayer-General what he has done with the scheme of a unified postage-receipt stamp, which was submitted to him years ago, and to which the Calcutta Trades Association again drew his attention last year? The scheme is simplicity itself. If he is utterly beat to work it out, let him say so, and I will give him a few ideas on the subject. Meantime he might ponder over the saying that "Long incubation only produces addled eggs." There are a great many postal reforms capable of oiling the wheels of internal commerce and of greatly facilitating the means of inter-communication, only waiting for the man with the brain, the will, and the power to carry them out. He will doubtless make his appearance. But the Government might speed the day.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" mentions that the rupture between France and the Vatican if permanent, is likely to have far-reaching consequences to the Ottoman Empire since it would logically terminate the protectorate over Roman Catholics always claimed and generally exercised by France. This religious protectorate besides large responsibilities carries with it considerable political influence not only in Syria and Palestine but also in Asia Minor. When if ever it is renounced by France it is naturally supposed that it will be assumed by Italy though the prominent place lately taken by Austria-Hungary at Constantinople leads to a suspicion that she may contest the role.

NOTES FROM NASIK.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

THE cricket team has been particularly busy during the last three weeks, writes our Nasik correspondent. First came our visit to Dhulia, where we were beaten after a good game. Mr. C. S. F. Crofton batted well for Nasik. Dhulia did not belie its proverbial reputation for hospitality; amateur theatricals, flavoured with various topical allusions, and a dance, were among the good things provided by our hosts. Sharanpur Mission succumbed to Nasik, while Igatpuri was vanpuished by ten wickets. On Monday our representatives journeyed to Amednagar where, owing chiefly to the brilliance of a native subordinate, they had to acknowledge defeat by eight wickets. For Nasik Messrs. H. K. Williams and W. Plunkett distinguished themselves. A golf match was arranged, in which Nagar was likewise victorious, though our players were somewhat handicapped by the multiplicity of nullahs and other lurking obstacles.

The links are still suffering from want of rain, the turf being conspicuously absent from the greens. A team from Bombay came up on the 6th, and, in a match of six aside, were defeated in every game. The programme for the Nasik annual Golf Week, which commences on the 12th September, has just been issued. There is the usual gallant array of cups and other prizes, including one presented by our President, the Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie, I.C.S., The ladies are also well provided for. The meeting promises to be a highly successful one; all available accommodation in Nasik has long since been taken by intending visitors. Mr. A. G. Edie, I regret to hear, is compelled by ill-health to resign the secretaryship of the Club. General thanks are due to him for the excellent state to which he has brought the course.

A fatal accident took place near Nasik a few days ago. It appears that two officers from Deolali were riding in a bullock-cart, in search of game, when a loaded gun, which had been placed in the bottom of the cart, went off, wounding the driver in the thigh. The femoral artery was pierced, and the unfortunate man bled to death. An investigation of the affair is now proceeding.

The agricultural outlook in the eastern talukas of the district is gloomy in the extreme. In some parts eighty per cent of the crops are still unsown, so that unless heavy rain falls in the course of the next fortnight, the situation can scarcely be saved. Government has already issued the first famine circular. 'Absit omen'!

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. CHESHIRES "B."

ON the Cooperage ground on Saturday afternoon, an interesting match was witnessed when the Bombay Gymkhana opposed the "B." team of the Cheshire Regiment in the Harwood League competition. There was a large gathering of spectators. From the kick-off, the Cheshires showed up well and in a few moments after the start registered their first goal. They were down upon the Civil goal again and again and sent in a couple of splendid shots which missed the mark very narrowly. The Gymkhana then began to settle down and the Cheshires were repulsed. After sometime the Civilians succeeded in driving the Military to their own quarters and for a time made matters lively near the Cheshire goal. They were soon driven back and the Military secured a couple of fruitless corners. The Gymkhana then made a strong effort and for the first time succeeded in penetrating the Cheshire goal. But before the ball could reach the net, the whistle pronounced it off side. By this time the play had assumed an even tendency and the ball was driven all over the field. By the time the interval came, the Cheshires were leading by a goal to nil. On resumption, the Civil team showed considerable improvement and at times kept the Military shut up within their quarters for a considerable time. The Cheshires, however, soon got over their difficulties and after a great struggle once more broke the Gymkhana defence and added another goal to their credit. Towards the close they pressed hard. A number of hot shots were directed against the Civil goal, but the custodian effected very clever saves. Score :—

Cheshires "B"	2 goals.
Gymkhana	Nil.

BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

GOVERNMENT'S GRANT OF A SITE.

The following resolution of the Government of Bombay has been issued :—With reference to paragraph 2 of Government Resolution No. 4031, dated the 4th August 1904, the Committee of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition should be informed that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to allow so much of the Oval as may be required to be used for the Exhibition in consultation with the Public Works Department, but that experimental ploughing and the construction of wells for displaying water-raising apparatus, which it is understood are to be included in the Exhibition, should be confined to the strip of land between the Queen's Parade and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Boundary fence, and cannot be permitted in the Oval. The use of the entire area is granted on the understanding that at the closing of the Exhibition, wells will be filled in and the land restored to its original condition clear of all rubbish, and that it will be properly levelled, rolled and turfed with grass, sufficient funds being provided to admit of having the grass-turfed areas watered until a thorough sward is obtained.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—AUGUST 5.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr E J Mardon, B Cov	Mr G W Noel, Bo
Mr A W U Pope, B	Major-Gen F W Kitchener, C B
Mr J Van S Pope, B	Major G B Smith, R G A
Mr W H Baxton, B	Major P T Miles, 47 I
Mr C C Collingwood, B	Capt N B Dunscombe, 23 I
Vet-Capt A Smith, M	Lieut H R A Whytehead, 71 I
Brig-Gen A W L Bayly, C B, D S O, A D C	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col R E S Taylor, B, 14 days' furl	Mr W D Cuming, B, 1 mo furl
Capt V de V Hunt, B, special leave commuted into furl on M C and extended 3 mo	Mr A Butterworth, M Cov, furl to Dec 22, 904
Capt W E A Armstrong, I M S, B, 3 mo M C	Mr G W Deane, M 2 days' extraordinary leave
Capt G B Sanford, B, 3 mo M C	Mr H Rendall, Bo Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr E D Duckworth, B Cov, 2 mo M C	Mr F Gleadow, Bo, 1 mo, fur,
Mr D J A Campbell, B Cov, furl to Nov 2, 1904	Major R E Allen, R E, 3 mo
Mr L H Saunders, B Cov, 7 days' extraordinary leave	Major H M Johnston, 15 Lral I mo M C
Mr E A Smith, B, leave extended to Dec 2, 1904	Major C B Templer, 19 Lnr, 3 mo
Mr C P Walsh, B, furl to Oct 28, 1904	Captain A K Rawlins, D S O, 24 P, till Nov 15, 1904
Mr J R Hope, B, 4 days' extraordinary leave	Capt E F Harding, 83rd I, 3 mo M C
Mr J C Laurie, B, 1 mo furl	Lieut J A Balderson, 20 R, 2 mo M C
	Lieut G S Douglas, 18 I, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut Col F F Perry I M S B	Mr J L Milne B
Lieut Col H Hendley I M S B	Mr A J R Hope B
Lieut Col R E S Taylor B	Mr G W Deane M
Capt W E A Armstrong I M S B	Major H Herbert I M S Bo
Mr H T Morgan B Cov	Mr J C Gloster Bo Cov
Mr A Mellor B Cov	Mr F Gleadow Bo
Mr H V Drake-Brockman B Cov	Mr D G Ommaney Bo
Mr D J A Campbell B Cov	Major Gen B Duff C B C I E
Mr L C Porter B Cov	Capt A Brodin 72 P
Mr J Byrne B Cov	Capt R S Phillips 57 S
Mr J H H Bill B Cov	Capt J S Swan S T C
Mr S E Pears B Cov	Capt W Cullen S T C
Mr L H Saunders B Cov	Capt E L Browne 39 Dogras
Mr J H Cox B Cov	Lieut E G Sexton 1st Skinner's Horse
Mr P B Warburton B Cov	Lieut A C B Mackinnon 9 G R
Mr W H T Bowey B	Lieut H W F Ricketts 93 I
Mr R E Bradley B	Lieut R A Yule 8 R
Mr H L L Allenon B	Lieut R L H Hallets S T C
Mr H C Robertson B	Lieut J G Cadell 45 S
Mr C P Walsh B	Lieut F M Ransford 52 S
Mr A W U Pope B	Lieut W J Evans 2nd Ist G R
Mr A Morse B	Lieut B H Jones R I M

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

THE match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana played on Saturday on the latter's ground was not a very interesting one, the home team being quite outclassed. The Islam captain won the toss and his side, who took first service of a fast wicket, made a most disastrous start. Ainsworth and Coombs completely tied up the batsmen and five wickets fell in the course of twenty minutes for 14 runs. The latter batsmen put a better complexion on the game, Dawood, Shaik, and Mullaji, who contributed 15, 12, and 11 respectively, playing with great pluck. The total, which at one time, did not promise to top 30 eventually reached 56 due chiefly to the efforts of the three players above mentioned. Coombs and Ainsworth were in great form with the ball, the former securing five wickets for 17 runs and the latter five for 35. Philbrick kept wicket well only giving one bye rather a good performance on a fast wicket. As a result of the Gymkhana innings, two of the six newly elected local Presidency players failed, but the others came off. A. P. Langhorne with 44, Coombs with 34, A. D. Langhorne with 26 and Ainsworth with 20, all batted well, but went in for hitting towards the end of their innings. Powell also played very nice cricket for 36 and has latterly proved himself to be one of the most consistent scorers in the team. The following are the scores :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Mr Tamboowala, c A Y P Langhorne, b Ainsworth	2
Mr Abba, c Coombs, b Ainsworth	7
Mr Dawood, b Coombs	15
Mr C M Ali, b Ainsworth	0
Mr A R Mirza, b Coombs	3
Mr H C Tyabjee, b Coombs	0
Mr T Mullaji, c McDonald, b Coombs	11
Mr Shaik Y, c Coombs, b Ainsworth	12
Mr S C Tyabji, b Coombs	2
Mr Peer Mahomed, st Philbrick, b Ainsworth	0
Mr Alisha, not out	3
Extras	0
Total	55

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

| | |
|

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUG. 22, 1904.

RUSSIA AND BRITISH SHIPPING.

PRINCE UKHTOMSKY, in the course of an interview, is reported to have said that he was inclined to look upon the present war as merely the preliminary stage in a struggle that will involve all the great Powers of Europe and when the end comes most of the boundaries existing in Asia now, will be found to have been materially changed. Prince Ukhtomsky was not the first to express that opinion. It has been widely held and it almost seems as though Russia is bent upon bringing about that development at the earliest possible date. We are asked to believe that the Russian reply to the British protest will acknowledge the validity of our views on absolute and conditional contraband, and again that Russian vessels have been ordered to respect our flag, but the next moment we find Russian cruisers stopping coasting colliers in the Mediterranean, one under the guns of Gibraltar, whilst another circles round the Orient liner Oroya off St. Vincent. This interference with purely local traffic is said to have redoubled the indignation of the English people, and the Home papers have strong articles on the subject. They have had strong articles before and have urged the Cabinet to more strenuous procedure than they have been inclined to adopt. The Russian operations are but pin-pricks, but they are provocative. They are hard to endure. The English people feel that in the treatment of the P. and O. steamship Malacca, they sustained a blot on their prestige. And their views were voiced by the Press, which asks whether we do not possess a fleet which is capable of vindicating our rights upon the high seas and whether any occasion could be conceived upon which its aid might more appropriately have been invoked? Why, they asked to be informed, were there no British cruisers on the spot to save our trading vessels from molestation? "An intolerable affront to the dignity and prestige of the Empire which cannot be endured" exclaimed the usually placid "Standard," which demanded that "the Government should realise that the temper of the nation is rising and that anxiety is beginning to give place to irritation." From small causes such as these may the fulfilment of Prince Ukhtomsky's prophecy be hatched.

Public indignation may force the hand of the Government, for the people are the State. It is late to endeavour to calm them down with promises that specific cases of seizure, whereof Great Britain has complained, will be reserved for ulterior consideration. That will not suffice. What they want is an assurance that ample compensation shall be paid for seizure and detention as well as for the destruction of the Knight Commander and with that assurance another—that the practice of interfering with our shipping shall be discontinued. Nothing would give the British public more genuine satisfaction in its present state of feeling than that one of our fleet should release a captive and sink the captor. It would be a terrible thing and the consequence would be the fulfilment of prophecy, the embroilment of all the great Powers. The policy Russia is pursuing towards shipping in Home waters must be strenuously protested against, even to the extent of employing forcible language, but against the search of vessels bound to the Far East they are not entitled to object. With regard to the protest, to which we were told on Saturday, Russia had sent a satisfactory reply and recognised the validity of British and American views differentiating between conditional and absolute contraband. Russia, unfortunately, included in her category of absolute contraband, articles which England would class, if contraband at all, as only conditional. As was pointed out only the other day a belligerent may announce that any article which it picks out of the sea-borne commodities of the world is to be treated as contraband and the Prize Court of the belligerent will enforce that view. Lord Stowell once said "the Prize Court is a court of the law of nations. What foreigners have a right to demand from it is the administration of the law of nations simply and exclusively of principles borrowed from our own municipal jurisprudence, to which it is well known they have at times expressed no inconsiderable repugnance." But, it is remarked, "it is to be understood that according to our own Prize Law as well as that of other countries, the decision as to what is contraband rests with the Courts of the belligerents—to be met with diplomatic protests and otherwise if unjust.

A writer, versed in International Law, in the "Times," the other day, discussed the question as to whether the Russians were within their rights in destroying ships which they captured without bringing them in for adjudication. This, he contended, might be done as to the enemy's property, but it is different as to neutrals. Lord Stowell held that if impossible to bring them in, the next duty of the captors was to destroy the enemy's property. Where doubtful whether enemy's property and impossible to bring in, no such obligation arises and the safe and proper course is to dismiss. Where it is neutral, the act of destruction cannot be justified to the neutral owner by the gravest importance of such an act to the public service of the captors' own state; to the neutral it can only be justified, under any such circumstances by a full restitution of value. If Lord Stowell's reading of the law were appreciated by Russia, the specific cases Reuter refers to would not require very grave consideration. In both cases there were irregularities which must not be lost sight of. The Commanders of the cruisers ignored the fact that until adjudication the nationality and property of the ship remains neutral and the removal on the high seas of cargo at the discretion of the captain of the cruiser was wrong. Three weeks ago a Home paper impressed upon Mr. Balfour the urgency of coming to an understanding as to points certain to recur in this and other wars. Some belligerent's rights recognised in the books are found to be unsuited to the modern conditions of commerce. They become every year more and more difficult to enforce without creating profound dissatisfaction among neutrals. As the "Times" correspondent wrote the other day "to stop mail steamers, to detain, seize and confiscate them, because they carry some cases of contraband, to punish the owner by loss of freight, to open mail bags and ransack their contents in search of some suspected despatch from a belligerent, may all be practices covered by decisions of Stowell or Story, but they will always call forth protests, and powerful neutrals will not stop at protests. A calm, careful study of belligerent rights from many sides with a view to a clear discrimination between what is both valuable and practicable and what is impracticable and calculated to produce irritation, is a plain duty of the hour."

A COURT OF WARDS BILL.

WITHIN the last few years a number of important measures designed to improve the condition of the cultivators of the soil have been added to the agrarian legislation of Bombay. After the valuable amendment to the Land Revenue Code, which aimed to relieve the indebted ryot by creating a new condition of occupancy and which its opponents vigorously denounced as revolutionary, the natural corollary was the Record of Rights Act. Then came the amendment of the Khoti Act which marks the latest stage towards the settlement of the grievances of a particular class of tenants whose condition has for long claimed attention. These measures were entirely in the interests of the smaller land-holders or cultivating occupants who constitute the backbone of the Presidency; but attention is now being given to legislation for the benefit of larger land-holders. There already exist Acts for the relief of encumbered Zemindars in Sind and encumbered Talukdars in Gujerat, and it is now proposed to add a measure to establish Courts of Wards in the Presidency. Sir James Monteath, who has charge of the Bill which will be introduced at the meeting of the Legislative Council next week, explains that, though the need for Courts of Ward is not felt so much in this Presidency as in other parts of the country where large states prevail, cases have arisen in which the exercise of the powers usually conferred on such Courts would have been to the advantage of the persons interested and to the public. The need for the Bill is indicated by the statement that in all parts of the Presidency there are members of historic families who have become so indebted that they cannot hope to save their estates without assistance. To enable Government to grant the necessary aid, legislation is requisite. It is, moreover, pointed out that some of the Sind Zemindars and Gujerat Talukdars in need of help could be more appropriately aided by Courts of Wards than under the existing Acts. Such Courts would also be usefully employed in supervising the estates of persons, who owing to minority or physical or mental defect are incapable of managing their own affairs.

Had the proposed measure been already in existence, it is probable that a Court of Wards would have found admirable scope for the exercise of its functions in regard to an estate whose trustees recently claimed public attention. A dispute which found its way into the Courts and produced a sequel costly to Government would then not have arisen and the interests of the estate and its owners would have been adequately protected. No arbitrary interference with the management of estates will be possible under the measure, but in framing the Court of Wards Bill, Government have doubtless had in view such cases as that of the late Tai Maharaj. Unless application be made for its offices, the Court of Wards will only assume the management of the estates of minors and of persons declared by Civil Courts to be incapable of managing their affairs. The grounds for the declaration by the District Court in the latter instance as stated in the Bill, are (1) physical or mental defect or infirmity, (2) vicious, intemperate or wasteful habits, or such other habits as cause or are likely to cause injury to their property or to the well-being of their inferior holders, or (3) their being females. The Courts of Wards will not be given power to settle debts compulsorily, but it is believed that the existence of the Courts will have an excellent effect in producing equitable arrangements and amicable settlements. It is provided that no ward shall be able to create any charge on the estate, and disabilities are imposed on persons whose estates have been taken under management on account of physical or mental defect or on application, to prevent them creating charges on the estates beyond their own life time, unless the sanction of the Collector has been obtained. The same disability is extended to the heirs of persons whose estates have been taken under the superintendence of the Court in response to application. In the Central Provinces, the Courts of Wards have worked well and the Bombay Bill has been framed on the model of the Central Provinces Act with some modifications which appear to be changes to increase the beneficial effects of the measure.

THE STAMP DEPARTMENT.

THE Superintendent of Stamps, Bombay in his annual report on the working of the stamp administration during the year 1903-1904, calls attention to the want of punctuality on the part of District Treasury officers in submitting the necessary statements for the compilation of the report to his office. Ratnagiri, Kaira and Belgaum Treasuries, he says, did not respond readily to the call, the information from some was incomplete, and the Belgaum Treasury was the last to send in its return. Dilatoriness in this respect seems to be common to the Belgaum Treasury, which has now for three years in succession occupied the last position in the order of the submission of the statistics. The most satisfactory feature of the year has been the rise in the gross revenue from all sources both under the Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act, which amounted to Rs. 61,47,423 against Rs. 59,96,193 in the preceding year, an increase of over a lakh and a half. Leaving out of consideration the receipts during 1901-02 which was a phenomenal year, and owing to a heavy estates-duty amounting to Rs. 2,70,000 brought in a collection of Rs. 62,73,488, the year must take first place in point of revenue since the imposition of stamp duties in the year 1869. It a matter for congratulation that the steady rise noticed last year has not only been maintained, but has exceeded all anticipations and must be taken as a certain index of returning agricultural and commercial prosperity of the country. It may be worthy of remark that the rise in Bombay City alone amounted to Rs. 84,578, the total realisations for the year having reached the sum of Rs. 22,78,558. Concurrently with the rise in the revenue derived from "General Stamps" there has been an increase in "Charges" also. Charges, especially in the case of Court Fees, are mostly made up of refund of duty and should not be taken exclusively to indicate the cost of administration and discount paid.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor and party will leave Kirkee for Bombay to-morrow at 2 p. m. instead of to-day, alighting at the Byculla station at the hour already notified.

IT is intended to have a two days' race meeting at Simla in the first week of October.

THE Hon. Mr. J. P. Hewett arrived in Pombay on Saturday from London by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia.

THE question of accelerating the speed of the Bombay-Punjab up mail will be among the subjects considered at the Railway Conference at Simla next month.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Arabia were:—the Hon. Sir D.E.J. Ibbetson, K.C.S.I. and Mr. Justice Crowe.

WE are requested to state that Nawabzada Mir Nasrulla Khan is not serving as a member of the Reception Committee of the Indian Congress to be held in December next.

THE bullock-train service on the Kalka-Simla cart road will be abolished on the 1st October. It has been run at a very heavy loss during the current season, as the railway has absorbed most of the traffic.

No news has so far reached India regarding the appointment of the new Member of Council for Commerce and Industries. It is believed Lord Curzon, in consultation with the Secretary of State, will make the selection at Home.

COLOMBO is not situated under the shadow of a mighty frontier like Peshawar or Lahore, but it has nevertheless a bazaar which can rise to the situation prettily enough on occasion, says the "Times of Ceylon." The cruiser Fox left for the Maldives on the 16th instant and the Pettah is all agog over a wonderful story of Russia utilising one of the atolls as a coaling station! The situation is being discussed at street corners and it is triumphantly flourished in proof of the truth of the hypothesis that Reuter telegraphed ten days ago that the Volunteer Fleet cruiser Petersburg had gone eastwards. The natives of Colombo have had several severe fits of Russophobia since the war began, but this is the worst since the phantom squadron was believed to be hovering somewhere off Point of Galle.

ATTENTION has already been called to the striking success of the electric installations at the Cauvery Falls for the pupose of supplying power to the Mysore Gold Mines. On the first year's working the net profits were no less than 31·86 per cent, and it is calculated that in five years the total cost (just over half a million sterling) of both installations providing altogether 6,500 horsepower, will be more than recouped, while the probable net profit for the first nine years is put at £750,000. While the life of the mines cannot be foretold there is no doubt they will last long enough to repay the State of Mysore for the outlay, and will vindicate an enterprise which has done a good deal to justify the hope of an industrial future for India. Even should the mines give out, it is probable that other means of utilising the available power will be found—proposals are already under consideration for electric lighting and trams in Mysore and Bangalore, and the Engineer of the Power Scheme pictures the day when Malvalli, twelve miles from the falls, will become a flourishing industrial centre where aluminium will be made and iron smelted by electricity from local ores. The enterprise of the State has already been more than warranted by the results, and the future is big with hope for industrial development not dreamed of until the imagination of the late Sir K. Sheshadri Iyer was captivated by the daring project of Major Joly de Lotbiniere, it is satisfactory to know that the Durbar fully appreciates the services rendered to the State by Major Joly de Lotbiniere, and it is proposed to acknowledge his services by the grant of a bonus of Rs. 20,000. This proposal has been backed by the Resident, Sir James Bourdillon, and there should be no doubt about the Government of India's sanction to it. Even from a commercial point of view the reward is by no means excessive for the services rendered.

By the way a Russian correspondent states in the "Times":—I have been informed on good authority that the revolutionists intimated to the Emperor a short time ago that, as they did not regard him as primarily responsible for the policy of repression they would not make any attempts against him personally; but that they would be inexorable towards those of his Ministers with whom lay the real responsibility.

AN amusing story of Millais is told in a New York paper, on the authority of an American artist. While Sir John was painting "Chill October" one grey afternoon among the reeds and rushes of the Tay a voice from behind a hedge asked: "Man, did ye ever try photography?" "No, never" said Sir John, and he continued to paint slowly. "It's a hantle quicker," said the voice. "Yes, I suppose so, the painter agreed. Then the voice said, bitingly: "An' it's mair like the place."

THE following story from the "Tatler" is enough to destroy one's faith in bridge playing:—Two ladies were partners at bridge during Henley week against two well-known rowing-men. One of the ladies passed the make to her partner, who promptly declared diamonds: on her hand being put down it was found that it contained only two small diamonds. "What on earth," said the dealer, "induced you to go diamonds on such a hand, you have only got two?" "It's you who are to blame," was the reply, "why did you touch your necklace?"

THE American Agricultural Department has issued a warning to the public not to kill toads. There, as in England, the "County Gentleman" states, they do a great deal of good by eating insects. But the department has failed to point out one important item in favour of the toad. He is busy catching insects by night, while the birds, except the nightjar, mainly catch only those which are visible by day. But, as every gardener knows, the insects which feed by night, such as slugs, snails, and a great many caterpillars, are his worst enemies. Consequently our friend the toad is a valuable policeman, watching over the plants in the hours of darkness. If he would only brag less loudly about it, no one would complain.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN THE TRANSVAAL.

SOME PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED.

THE question of representative (as opposed to responsible) government is to become a question of practical politics for the Transvaal. This, at least, is the decision of the Ministry as enunciated by the Colonial Secretary. At first sight this seems to be an early concession to the wishes of the Transvaal people emerging from a state of war and of military control. Contrasted with the Cape Colony or "the old Colony" the difference in the rate of constitutional development will plainly appear. 1. From 1806-1825 the Cape Colony, after its conquest, was ruled absolutely by a governor, generally a military man. 2. From 1825-1850 the governor was assisted by a nominated council of six officers. 3. In 1850, and during the administration of Sir George Grey, a Constitution was given to the Cape Colony consisting of the Governor and the usual two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, both of them elected by the people on a franchise of their own, with power to appropriate revenue. 4. In 1872, during the governorship of Sir Henry Barkly, full responsible government was given to the Cape Colony, by virtue of which the executive could be removed by the will of the majority.

There were, therefore, certain distinct stages in the development of the Cape Constitution, from precedent to precedent, before the coping-stone was placed upon the edifice. The colonists, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," had to wait nearly fifty years before a representative and elective system was given them, and nearly seventy years before responsible government came. Even in 1872 it was considered doubtful whether complete self-government could be conferred with advantage upon the colonists, and this doubt was shared by Dutch as well as English colonists. It is a matter of history how the casting votes in favour of responsible government were given by two Dutch wavereres, Dr. Hiddingh and Mr. Roubaix. In Natal responsible government did not come until 1893, and if we pursue our investigations we shall find that autonomy came slowly in the case of Canada and of the Australasian colonies. It seems axiomatic that representative institutions need time to grow in the British Empire, and that it is risky to force developments.

But the Transvaal is a Colony "sui generis," and the ordinary rules of development do not apply there. Indeed, the system of British Colonial administration is so varied that it is useless to ask or expect uniformity, and it is precisely by its general elasticity that this system has proved so successful. At first sight it looks like a plunge into the unknown even to think of representative institutions in a region lately conquered and scarcely free from the grim associations of war. But we are dealing with a special case, a specialised industry, and a special and very peculiar set of circumstances. There has been nothing quite like it in the whole history of British colonisation. In Australia there was something that reminds one of it to a superficial extent, but the idea of a gold fossicker becoming a Transvaal farmer or squatter counts for nothing. The history of Ballarat is not that of Johannesburg or the Rand.

The problem of political representation for a keen highly-developed, and alert community is no new one in the Transvaal. It existed before the Boer War, and it was approached by Mr. Chamberlain, speaking for the suzerain Power in the Kruger days. The former Colonial Secretary wished to treat the Rand industry in a special sense, and to island it off politically from the rest of the Transvaal. For this purpose an enlightened municipal rule seemed the best solution. This was, of course, rejected, and so were also those notable proposals made by Mr. Chamberlain (September, 1899), in accordance with which the miners and the Outlanders were to be entitled to the five years' franchise and to a one-third representation on the old Dutch Raad. What is fair and adequate representation for "the Rand" is another matter now, but it suffices to point out that the lines of political adjustment were foreshadowed before the war.

It is inevitable, therefore that the Transvaal will have to be considered by the statesman from two points of view—first of all, from the Rand or more purely English points of view, and also from the burgher or more purely Dutch view. The Rand knows its own mind, especially on the much-vexed Chinese question, but what do the burghers think? In our tenderness for political opponents we shall probably be exercising our minds about this, and the burghers will have their "Pro-Boers" in the House of Commons. But it is as well to remember in discussing this question of political representation that the burghers even in Kruger's time have not always looked upon Transvaal problem in a spirit of agreement. There were a short time ago those who followed Paul Kruger and professed the Dopper religion, also those who followed Joubert and the lead of that political as well as religious institution the Dutch Reformed Church, also those who followed Dr. Jorissen, and lastly those who followed nothing but their own sweet will, and objected to pay any taxes or to submit to any improvement or education for themselves or dipping-tubs for their scabby sheep. These were roving, vagrant "Bywoners," of little use to themselves, or, indeed, to anyone else. Since then there has been a class of "Handoppers," and also a sect that has split away from the discipline of the Dutch Reformed Church. It is well to consider all the primitive elements in the burgher or Boer society when we are considering the question of representative government.

It is clear that the gift will have to be leuced in and guarded by many limitations. It would be ridiculous and disastrous to give burgher and Boer control over the Raud, even in the smallest degree. We have had our object-lesson when the Boer Volksraad denied a single vestige of political rights to the tax-paying Outlanders. Taxation and representation must go together more fairly under the British regime. Nor must the mistake be made of giving the rural vote too much power at the expense of the urban vote. In the Cape Colony this radical evil, with all its unfairness upon progress, capital, and enterprise, has only just been remedied partially by the Additional Representation Bill now getting into working order. Above all, our statesmen should guard against the disloyal working of the Afrikander Bond, not yet dead.

The case of the Orange River Colony is absolutely distinct from that of the Transvaal. It can only be captious ignorance for a member of the House of Commons to ask why, in the matter of political representation, the southern colony is not to be treated like the northern. The quondam Republic of old President Brand is progressing well under the direct control of British officials, and, given a few years more of education and development, will emerge from its present state to a higher autonomy. Busy bodies at home ought to assure themselves on the point that representation is demanded by the Orange River burghers before assuming the role of self-appointed champions. Home interference of that particular kind which sweeps South Africa simply and entirely with a view of making political capital out of it, and of embarrassing a Ministry, is already well known to the loyal inhabitants of South Africa itself and is deeply resented by them. Let the question of Transvaal representation be dealt with critically by all means, and let the expensive energy of British colonial institutions be passed on to all those fit and ready to use them loyally. But surely our statesmen must take care that a gift bestowed freely and with both hands ought not to be turned and used against the donors. The history of South Africa is full of warnings, and as we turn for guidance to the Cape Colony as illustrating the first fruits of free political gifts, so may we turn to this colony for examples of the subsequent spirit that has animated some of the recipients. We rise from the study in a chastened mood.

A rather funny conversation was overheard a few weeks ago between two little girls at one of those innumerable children's entertainments which were given this season. A, the eight-year-old daughter of a member of the Cabinet, remarked to her friend B, the seven-year-old daughter of a famous beauty, "My father is in the Parliament House." "Oh," said B. "I'm glad mine isn't. He's a soldier." "I'm taller than you," said A. "Ah! but you won't be when you're grown up," replied B. "Not with those two mites of parents."

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

THE BATTERING OF THE FORTRESS.

KUROPATKIN'S PERIL.

BALTIC FLEET'S MOVEMENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

Reuter (Chifu) says that the Japanese lost enormously in the fighting on the 17th instant, but gained important advantages, including the capture of Pigeon Bay positions and the occupation of the old Chinese arsenal, 1¼ miles to the east of the town.

Reuter (Chifu) says that the terms offered to the Port Arthur garrison were that they should leave with honours of war and join General Kuropatkin, but the surrender of the fleet was insisted upon.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Reuter (Chifu) wires to-day that it is reported that the Japanese have captured Fort 25, one mile north of Golden Hill. The Russian garrison is estimated at 23,000.

The Japanese plans contemplate a three days' assault and expect to triumph on the third day. They have sufficient force to maintain the assaulting columns at sixty thousand men throughout.

A junk from the Miaotao Islands reports having yesterday observed five Japanese warships pursuing two Russian ships going East.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

Reuter (Chifu) says that refugees report that the Russians have recaptured Paling-ching and two inner forts lost on the 14th and 15th instant.

The Japanese are retiring from Sushi-yen.

Reuter (Chifu) states that the firing was very heavy at Port Arthur yesterday evening.

The Commander of a Japanese destroyer who boarded the steamer Pechili off Liao-ti-shan stated that a grand assault was made to-day.

The Tsar has telegraphed to General Stoessel that he is convinced the garrison will uphold the glory of Russian arms by unbounded bravery.

Reuter (Tsingtau) wires that the German Naval Attache, who left Port Arthur on board a junk, has landed there from a Japanese cruiser.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

Military experts in Germany take an extremely pessimistic view of General Kuropatkin's prospects including the Army organ, the "Militaer Wochenblatt."

Reuter (Liao-yang) says that a complete change has occurred during the past few days relative to the positions of the contending armies.

The Japanese, apparently, are changing the present objective from Liao-yang to Mukden.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

Reuter (Tokio) says the Japanese occupied Anshanchau on the 19th instant.

The Russians retreated in the direction of Mukden.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) states that a Ukase has been issued summoning to the colours, all reserve officers throughout the Empire.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

The Russian Baltic Squadron of eleven ships left Libau on the 15th instant, accompanied by several colliers and two floating docks for repairs at sea.

Admiral Rozhdiestvensky, who commands the Squadron, will start on the 3rd September

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The "Daily Mail" publishes a telegram from Las Palmas stating that a German collier has left for Cape Juby to coal a Russian cruiser.

It is stated in competent quarters at St. Petersburg that the Baltic squadron cannot leave for the Pacific before 28th September.

Therefore, the recent departures from Libau must have been for trials and it is even doubted whether the squadron will sail for the Far East.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

Reuter (Peking) wires that the Japanese Legation says that the matter of the Russian warships at Shanghai will be amicably settled so far as China and Japan are concerned.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The Russian cruiser Novik has arrived at Korsatovsk in Saghalien.

The Russian cruiser Diana has arrived at Saigon.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that the Taotai has ordered the Russian destroyer Gromovoi to leave the port at noon to-day and the cruiser Askold at noon to-morrow or disarm.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Reuter (Tokio) wires that the Japanese cruisers Chitose and Tsushima defeated the Novik and forced her on shore at Korsakovsk on Saturday

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

Reuter (Tokio) says that a Russian gunboat of the Vazhni type struck a mine and sunk off the Liao-ti-shan coast on Thursday night.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay, received the following telegram on Saturday morning from his Government :—

According to a report from our watch tower near Port Arthur, a gun-boat of the Otvasny type struck a mine and sank off Liao-ti-shan 7-50 p. m. on the 18th instant.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

THE AMERICA CUP.

Sir T. Lipton's Fourth Challenge.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The newspapers publish an interview with Sir T. Lipton implying that the fourth challenge for the America Cup has been despatched.

A NEW BLACK ROD.

Sir H. Stephenson Appointed.

Admiral Sir Henry Stephenson has been appointed Black Rod.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The County Championship.

Kent has beaten Hants by 8 wickets.
Middlesex has beaten Surrey by two wickets.
Essex has beaten Leicester by nine wickets.
The following were drawn :—Sussex vs. Yorkshire, Lancashire vs. Notts, Worcester vs. Gloster.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET.

Tremendous Excitement.

REPORTS OF CROP SHORTAGE.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

There is the wildest excitement in the Chicago wheat market owing to alarming crop reports, and an anticipated shortage of 175,000,000 bushels.

Several commission houses yesterday sold eight to eighteen million bushels.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

The panic in the Chicago wheat market continues. The trading is enormous and fluctuations wide. Nevertheless there are good prospects of a splendid crop in Manitoba.

Moreover, Great Britain is less dependent on America than formerly, as an instance in the past eleven months she obtained nineteen per cent. of her requirements from India as compared with ten and-a-half per cent. in the previous year.

CALCUTTA DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

NEW BUILDING OPENED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 20.

Sir Andrew Fraser re-opened the new building of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Calcutta, last evening, in the presence of a large gathering.

THE DEFICIENT RAINFALL.

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

The Meteorological Department's rainfall summary for the past week shows that Northern India and Burma were the only regions which have continued to receive good rain. The Arabian Sea monsoon current has been especially weak. In Baluchistan there was no rain whatever, and over the greater part of the rest of India there were only showers. The seasonal deficiency now amounts to over thirty per cent in the Lahore Sub-Division, Jubulpore Sub-Division, Indore Sub-Division and the West Satpuras Division and to more than fifty per cent in the North-West dry Division, Ahmedabad Division and Rajkot Division.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The Indian Railway earnings continue to improve and are already nearly ninety lakhs of rupees, ahead of those up to corresponding period in the official year of 1903.

PROGRESS ON THE RAILWAYS.

The report upon [the progress made during the six months ending last December, in the introduction of the automatic vacuum brake on India Railways shows a steady increase in the proportion of trains so fitted, forty-three per cent of locomotives being now furnished against forty-one per cent. in the previous six months.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Wigley, Assistant Secretary for legislation to the Bengal Government, Calcutta, officiates as Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Simla, vice Mr. Greeven proceeding on three months' leave from the 26th instant.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Fernandez from leave has reverted to the charge of the Berar Forest Circle.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. D. O. Witt and W. F. L. Tottenham revert to the Indian Forest Department from duty in Siam.

The appointment is recognised of Monsieur Gerard as acting Netherlands' Consul, Bombay, vice M. Bendien on leave.

Captain W. E. Scott-Moncrieff, I. M. S., Bengal, carries on the duties of Political Agent, Bikaner.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The appointment is notified of Mr. W. Skinner, Bengal United Tea Company to the Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. Buckingham resigned.

The remission is notified of the duty on manufactured Madras salt exported to ports in British India, also two per cent. of same when the salt is sent by sea.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Hon. L. M. Clair, Superintending Engineer, Central Provinces, is permitted to retire.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN JEUNE.

A VICTIM OF ENTERIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 21.

Captain C. S. N. Jeune, Aide-de-Camp to Lord Lamington, died at the Sassoon Hospital yesterday morning. About three weeks ago he began to suffer from fever, the nature of which was for a time doubtful, but Major Yarr, medical officer to the Government staff, advised his removal to the Hospital where he was placed in one of the newly fitted private rooms. After a short while the undoubted symptoms of enteric developed. Still however his condition did not cause alarm and he was nursed by two of the trained nurses and received daily visits from Major Yarr, no one else being allowed to visit him except Lady Lamington who called to see him on several occasions. He was seen to be worse on Thursday, but the next morning he was conscious and spoke cheerfully to the nurses. After noon he grew worse and about eight o'clock a serious change took place and he became unconscious. Major Yarr drove down from Ganeshkhind and stayed with Colonel Burke, Civil Surgeon, till the end. Telegrams were despatched to Lord Lamington at Sholapur who came by the first train in the afternoon. Lady Lamington also came to the hospital in the morning and remained for a short time in the death chamber. Telegrams were also despatched to Captain Jeune's relations in England.

Captain Jeune came to India in January of the present year as extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor He was most popular member of the staff and made himself greatly liked everywhere.

LATER.

The remains of the late Captain Jeune were taken to the cemetery this morning where the first part of the funeral service was read by the Reverend D. Alesio. The body was then brought back to the hospital as it is to be sent home to be interred amongst his own people. The service though shortened was most impressive. The cortege left the hospital shortly after seven o'clock. The East Lancashire Regiment furnished a firing party and a Gun carriage for the coffin was supplied by the 40th Field Battery. Following the coffin were H. E. Lord Lamington, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Colonel Owen and the Aide-de-Camps and the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Lady Lamington with Lady Gertrude Molyneaux and Mrs. Crowe attended by Captain Bayford were present at the cemetery. At the Sholapur Cross Roads the coffin and escort were met by a band which played Chopin's March and the Dead March from "Saul." The coffin was carried by six Sergeants of the East Lancashires, and attended by Captains Meynell, Bayford and Greig, Aide-de-Camps and Captain Crawford, Commandant of the Governor's Bodyguard as pall-bearers was borne to grave where the service was read. Lord and Lady Lamington stood at the foot of the grave as chief mourners. After the service, three volleys were fired over the grave the drums and fifes playing, and at the conclusion the bugles sounded. Wreaths were sent by Sir Francis Jeune and Lady Jeune, Lord Lamington, Lady Lamington, the Right Honourable Mr. St. John Brodrick and Mr. Brodrick of the Grenadier Guards, Lady Gertrude Molyneaux, Mrs. Crowe, the personal Staff, Ganeshkhind, Captain Crawford, the staff of His Excellency General Sir Archibald Hunter, Colonel and Mrs. Lucas, Captain and Mrs. Gillespie Sir Francis Grenfell, Colonel and Mrs. Grantham, Bombay Command Staff, the Governor's Band, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and Miss Forbes, and the Nursing Staff of the Sassoon Hospital.

Amongst those present at the funeral were Sir James Monteath, the Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, the Hon'ble Mr. Moore, General Richardson, Mr. Lucas, Colonel Grantham, Major England, Colonel Kettlewell, Colonel Hazelton, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Lawrence, Colonel Lucas, Colonel Bull, Major Twynam, Captain Holbrook, Majors Brewin and Hill, Captains Anderson, Benn, Dyson, Holbrook and McCandlish and many others.

Captain Jeune was the only son of Sir Francis Jeune, President of the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division. Lady Jeune, his eldest sister, is Mrs. St John Brodrick, wife of the Secretary of State for India. The deceased was 22 years old.

LORD KITCHENER AND THE ARMY.

SOLDIERS AND NATIVES.

AN ORDER CANCELLED.

SIMLA, AUGUST 21.

The following India Army Order is published. His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief has been much gratified to observe that the confidence he felt in all ranks that they would exercise self control in their dealings with the natives of this country has been fully justified. The decrease during the past year in assaults on natives by soldiers has been very marked and his Excellency is therefore pleased to direct that his order of 19th June 1903 be cancelled as being no longer necessary. The Commander-in-Chief feels sure that the army in India will continue to maintain the correct attitude it has now established towards the natives of the country and relies upon all ranks not to cease in their efforts to maintain that harmony between the different races in India that is so essential to their mutual well being.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The allowances of small arm ammunition for British and native cavalry have been increased to 200 and 150 rounds respectively, thus assimilating them to the allowance for British and Native Infantry.

Major Melville, Second-in-Command, 4th Rajputs, is appointed commandant of the regiment, vice Colonel Read vacating.

Major Searle, 109th Infantry, has been selected for the command of the 101st Grenadiers, vice Colonel Swann appointed A. A. G. Bombay Command Headquarters.

Colonel Saunders, assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, Army Head-quarters, vacated his appointment on Friday, on completion of the five years' tenure.

THE TIBET EXPEDITION.

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL MACDONALD.

TIBETANS SURPRISED.

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

The following despatch has been received from General Macdonald dated Lhassa, August 15th, 5 a.m. via Gyantse 19th August.

I moved Camp two miles on the 12th to a new site.

The Mounted Infantry, reconnoitring up the valley towards Pemba Gong La, came on about 100 armed Kham men eight miles from camp, surprised them and captured 64 and about 100 matchlocks and swords, without opposition. They located their larger camp further north which was visited on the 13th, when it was found the enemy had fled across Pemba Gong La.

A reconnaissance eleven miles up Kichu on the 13th showed it clear of any armed force.

A convoy of one mule Corps under an escort of Mounted Infantry and one Company of Gurkhas left for the ferry on the 14th.

The weather is somewhat improved and supplies are coming in satisfactorily. All is reported quiet on the posts of the Lhassa-Gyantse line.

Military labour, largely supplemented by that of coolie Corps, will be employed on road-making in Tibet. Special arrangements will be taken as regards supplies for the coolies employed.

The 33rd Punjabis, one section of No. 27 Mountain Battery, and No. 1 Company, 1st Sappers and Miners, who have been under orders to be in readiness to join the Tibet Misson escort, have now been demobilised.

The latest news from Lhassa is that while supplies are coming in plentifully the political deadlock continues. The Mounted Infantry have discovered a few armed men in valleys near Lhassa, and report says that others are collecting. Colonel Younghusband has had a long interview with an influential Lama, Ti Ramboche, of the Gadan Monastery, who deplored the impracticability of the National Council, but was unable to suggest any method of hastening the negotiations. He stated that the National Council were sending a lama and a layman to induce the Dalai Lama to return to Lhassa. Two Shapes also had an interview with Colonel Younghusband, and were warned that unless attempts were made to facilitate negotiations it might become necessary to resume military operations.

The whole history of the Tibetan affair is so curious that one cannot be sure what the next development will be. The levies sent by the Dalai Lama to obstruct the progress of the Mission fought with such determination, even to their final defeat at Gyantse that it would be premature to say that they may not again appear in the field. At present they are widely scattered, the Kham contingent having been the last to disperse when the Mission crossed the Karo-la and pushed on the banks of the San-po. By this time the news must have spread all over Tibet that our troops are at Lhassa itself, and it remains to be seen whether this will excite any renewed outburst of patriotic or religious feeling. From the attitude of the Amban and such high officials as Colonel Younghusband is in touch with, it would seem that no immediate demonstration of this kind is to be feared: It would be regrettable in every way, for the British Government have no desire to inflict further punishment upon the Tibetans as a nation, though any armed opposition must be summarily suppressed. It is to the Dalai Lama, or if he continues to absent himself to his Shapes, or Ministers of State, that pressure must be applied in order to secure the formal settlement of the matters at issue. At present they are holding aloof, and they may possibly hope to obtain good terms by that policy of procrastination which they have followed from the outset. They may argue that if they can wear out the patience of the British Commissioner, he will, in despair, patch up an agreement of some kind and withdraw before his retreat is closed by the winter snows. If such views are held, Colonel Younghusband will have to demonstrate to the National Council now engaged in considering our terms that these dilatory tactics can have no effect. The Amban may be a useful instrument in the negotiations that are now in progress and through his agency it may be possible to influence the Dalai Lama himself. It will have to be made plain that no agreement other than one of a permanent and binding character will be accepted and that the withdrawal of the Mission and its escort will depend upon the estimate which may be formed of the sincerity and good faith of the Tibetan officials. The question of guarantees may be a difficult one to arrange, but if it is apparent that a settlement is really desired by the Lamas, and not merely a sham Treaty to be broken at the earliest opportunity, this point should be capable of adjustment. The situation is admittedly one unprecedented in the history of Indian frontier politics, but if it is not complicated by a renewal of fighting the solution of the problems which it presents should be reached within the next few weeks.—"Pioneer."

TIBET EXPLORATION.

A correspondent writes to the "Pioneer":—Now there is an opportunity of tracing the course of the San-po down to where it enters British territory, and of this being done at comparatively small expense, it will be a great pity if Government does not avail itself of the chance. The 8th Gurkhas, whose headquarters are at Shillong, and to which station they will presumably return, are now at Lhassa. From that city the distance by river is roughly 480 miles, on the map, to Dibrugarh on the Brahmaputra, so the march would probably be less. Lhassa is also about 360 miles from Siliguri. Putting the cost of moving the regiment by rail and river to Gauhati (the ghat for Shillong) from Siliguri, and that of the steamer journey from Dibrugarh to the same place, at the same figure the actual extra expense incurred would practically amount to the pay and rations for the coolies required for transport, and the cost of their journey from Dibrugarh to their homes. Gurkhas, as is well known, thrive well on rice and there should be plenty of that, as well as ghee, a favourite luxury of theirs, in Tibet. The Tibetan authorities no doubt could be persuaded to lay out stores of these at various places. The coolies are on the spot at Lhassa.

It should not be forgotten that the Abor expedition in 1894 followed the Dihong up to a point about 100 miles above Sadiya, where the river appeared to flow from an almost westerly direction, and the country beyond was seen to consist of rolling downs, almost free from any heavy jungle. This little campaign, by the way, is almost, if not quite, the only example of an expedition which has not cost the Government a large sum of money; for previous to 1894 the Abors used to receive; posa, or blackmail, on condition that they behaved themselves and did not raid our border. After the expedition, the "posa" was stopped, and the amount saved in this way in two years more than covered the cost of the campaign. Explorers, who have tried to elicit information as to whither the San-po flowed, were always told that its general direction in Tibetan territory was almost due east then it suddenly turned south and entered a country full of dense jungle and inhabited by fierce and warlike savages (these are undoubtedly the Abors), after which it flowed into British territory.

Now since the Tibetans have seen that we have respected their sacred city after showing them that they were powerless to prevent our entering it when we wished, there ought to be difficulty in getting them to lay out supplies, especially if they were paid for doing so, and the question of the course of the San-po and whether its valley would be of use as a trade route could be settled once for all. One is inclined to imagine that there is not a good route this way or the Tibetans themselves would have used it to send their merchandise into Assam, unless, indeed, they were prevented from doing so by the fierce Abor tribes. But these savages are of very small account to a small force of Indian troops entering their country. The easiest route of such a force would probably be found by leaving the San-po when it turned south, and holding east along the northern confines of the Abor and Mishmi country and striking down the valley of the Lohit, as the easterly one of the two rivers which form the Brahmaputra is called. The other, which brings down the larger volume of water and is most probably the San-po is called the Dihong and this river up to the furtherest point the Abor expedition penetrated is a succession of tremendous rapids. Now is an opportunity which geographers all over the world will hope to see being taken advantage of. The time to start from Lhassa would be about the end of October so as to get through the Abor country before the beginning of March and avoid the rain which commences then, and continues almost without a break till the middle of October. If it were thought necessary a small military police force from Sadiya could be moved up the Dihong to the neighbourhood of Membo which would distract the Abors' attention from the column coming in behind them.

RACING AT POONA.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

POONA, AUGUST 21.

The attendance was not large to-day but the racing was of a very interesting character, Details :—

A Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement. 14 hands to carry 9st. 3lbs. W. I. penalties—Winner since 31st March, 1902, race value Rs. 150, or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener 14lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs G H S Mahomed's Mooreed 9st. 5lbs..Hoyt 1
Mr S A Wahed's c a h Dilerjung 8st. 6lbs. ..... Robinson 2
Mr A W P's c a h Turn of Luck 9st., 7lbs. ..... Murphy 3

Also ran:—Kour Saheb 9st. 11lbs. Falsa Start 9st. 11b.; Malabar 8st. 12lbs.; Lachin 8st. 11lbs.; Kismut 8st. 11lbs.; Zurriff 8st. 6lbs.; William Rufus 7st. 8lbs.; Calcutta 9st. 8lbs.; Ewhan 7st. 8lbs. Gulistan. Betting: 6 to 4 on Mooreed, 4 to against Malabar 6 to 1 Calcutta and Turn of Luck, 7 to 1 Dilerjung, and 12 to 1 the others.

Dilerjung looked like winning when Mooreed was brought along and won by a three-quarters of a length. Length and a half separated second and third. Time—1min 25 3-4secs.

The Small Pony Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance—half a mile.

Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera 9st 10lbs ..... Melsom 1
Mr Finch's br aus m La France 9st 10lbs ...Potter 2
Mr Guest's b aus a Don John 7st 5lbs .....Hoyt 3
Also ran:—Nanette.

Betting: Evens La France; 2 to 1 against Veera; 5 to 1 Don John; and 6 to 1 Nanette.

Nanette and Veera got off pretty evenly after which La France took up the running. From the bend Veera came away and won by three lengths; length between second and third. Time—51 1-2secs.

The Desert Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. A. R Amor,s g a h Young Kohinoor 7st. 8lbs. Heeroo 1
Capt. Bayford's g a h Avatar 8st. ..... Foster 2
Capt. Bayford's g a g Borderer 7st. 9lbs. Murphy 3

Also ran—Narunji 9st. 7lbs; Precious 8st. 2lbs; Bendigo 7st. 12lbs.; Faithful 7st. 5lbs.; Smasher 7st. 4lbs.; St Gatien 7st. 3lbs.; Duldul 6st. 12lbs.

Betting:—5 to 2 against Bendigo, 5 to 1 Young Kohinoor, 6 to 1 Avatar 7 to 1 St. Gratian 10 to 1 the others.

St. Gratian led out from Bendigo with Avatar heading the others. At the bend Heero forced Young Kohinoor along and answering the call gamely he won by a length; and three quarters half a length between second and third. Time—1 min 55 1-4 secs.

The Summer Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100: third, Rs. 50, A Handicap for Horses. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. Metha's br aus m Blue Blood 8st. 11lbs. Melsom 1
H. H. Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's br aus g Firecracker, 7st. 3lbs. ..... Kamad 2
Messrs. M. G. and A. Ananji's br aus g Tubal Cain, 10st. ..... Foster 3

Also ran:—Glen Albyn 8st. 10lbs.; Thomond 8st. 8lbs.; Riverside II 6st. 6lbs. Prestwick 7st. 10lbs; and Planet 6st. 7lbs.

Betting:—8 to 4 against Firecracker and Tubal Cain, 4 to 1 Blue Blood and Planet, 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

Prestwick, led from the start with Planet and Firecracker close up behind. After the last quarter mile Firecracker took up the running but on entering the straight Blue Blood came up under the whip and won by 1 1-4 lengths, two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 45 1-2 seconds.

The Midget Handicap.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 13-3 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr R R S's c a h Mint 6st. 12lbs. .....Traham 1
Mr P F Fischer's c a h Governor.....Robinson 2
Messrs M G and A Ananji's g a h Grey Fox .....Foster 3

Also ran: Oriental 8st. 8lbs.; Dispute 8st. Euphrates 9st. 8lbs. and Malabar 7st. 2lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Euphrates, 4 to 1 Governor, 5 to 1 Oriental, 6 to 1 Mint and Grey Fox, and 7 to 1 Dispute.

Dispute was badly left and Governor led the field to the bend where Mint got up and won by 1 1-2 lengths, head between second and third. Time—1min. 9secs.

The Club Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. A Welter Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. W. Bass's br e m Fibert, 11st. ..... Mr Bryan 1
Major G Moore's b e m Lady Jess, 10st 11lbs ..... Owner 2
Mr Locke's b aus g Gladstone, 11st. 1lbs ...Owner 3

Also Ran:—Free Trade 12st. Tight Lace 11st. 10lbs. Lady Dean 11st. 7lbs., Patrician 11st. 2lbs., Tam Ring 10st. 10lbs., Temptress 10st. 6lbs., Shotsilk 10st. 5lbs., Faustine 9st. 13lbs., Richese 9st. 8lbs.

Betting: 3 to 1 on Free Trade, 2 to 1 against Fibert and Gladstone, 5 to 1 Lady Jess, 6 to 1 Patrician and Lady Dean.

Gladstone got off with the lead, but Fibert soon collared him and Lady Jess drew up to second place. A neck and-neck race ensued down the straight but Fibert eventually got in front and won by three-quarters of it; length between 2nd and third.

BANGALORE RACES.

BANGALORE AUGUST 21.

The second extra Bangalore Race meeting was held in fine weather yesterday evening. Details :—

THE PARK PLATE :—For ponies.—Distance 3 furlongs.

Major Gunn's Dandenong 9st 9lbs...Capt Randall 1
Kumara Rajah of Pittapore's Shields 10st 8lbs. ..... Major Dougall 2

Betting 2 to 1 on Sheild, evens Dandenong. Won by a length. Time 42secs.

THE CURZON PLATE :—For horses. —Distance half a mile.

Mr. Apcar's Sister 9st 12lbs.....Penton 1
Sultan of Johore's Carolan 8st 12lbs .....Koops 2
Mr. Apcar's Spec 8st 11lbs..... Bennett 3

Also ran Kingfisher 9st. 10lbs. Grand Duke 8st. 2lbs. Wadhurst 7st. 7lbs.

Betting 2 to 1 on Sister, 3 to 1 against Carolan, six the remainder. Won by two lengths; neck between second and third. Time 53 secs.

THE MYSORE PLATE:—For Ponies. Distance—one mile.

Mr. A. West's Firebrand 8st .....Koops 1
Mr. Webster's Flight 7st 8lbs..... Mr Jan 2

Also ran Cleopatra II 9st 12lbs.

Betting evens Cleopatra II. 2 to 1 on Firebrand 2 to 1 against Flight.

Won by 1 1-2 lengths' four lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 5 2 5secs.

The stewards then permitted the following horses to be schooled over the steeplechase course with following result :—Distance 1 1-2 miles catch-weights.

Sultan of Johore's Peppercorn.....Koops 1
Major Logan Home's Pops..... 2
Mr Apcar's Locksley 3

Won hands down by half a dozen lengths. Time 2mins. 5 2-5 secs.

THE ARAB PLATE.—Distance three quarter of a mile.

Mr. Webster's Derision 9st 5lbs .....Mr Jan 1
Capt Toogood's St. Gris 9st 13lbs....Major Dougall 2
Mr R Neaves' Mintmaster 8st 3lb .....Bennett 3

Also ran Diamond Rose 9st 11bs, Delight 8st 13lbs, Charlie II 8st, Quince 7st 8lbs, Baronet 8st 6lbs,

Betting: even money Derision; 2 to 1 against St. Gris; threes Diamond, Rose and Delight, fours Mintmaster; sixes Charlie II, eights Baronet tens Quince. Won by half a length; four lengths between second and third. Time 1min 27 3/5secs.

THE STEWARDS' PLATE.—for horses. Distance one mile

Mr D Devaraj Urs' Musketeer 9st 2lb....Lansdown 1
Sultan of Johore's Massachusetts 9st 12lbs Koops 2
Major A C Hamilton's Scissorman 7st...Bennett 3

Also ran Simon 10st 3lb, Knight Templar 9st 4lbs. De Wet 7st 10lbs.

Betting: 1½ to 1 against Massachusetts, twos Musketeer, threes Knight Templar and De Wet; fives Scissorman; sixes Simon.

Won by half a length; half a length between second and third. Time 1min. 46 2-5 secs.

THE POLO SCURRY.—3 furlongs.

Major Logan Home's Mary Jane 12st..... Capt. Randall 1
Major N. M, Singh's Laurier Rose 11st. 10lbs. Dougall 2
Mr. Anketil Jone's Tight Rope 10st. 10lbs. Mr. Knight 3

Also ran Swiveller 12st. 10lbs, Astrologer 11st. 9lbs, Badger 10st. 8lbs, Rose II 10st. 4lbs. Black Michael 10st.

Betting: 5 to 4 on Swiveller, 2 to 1 against Laurier Rose, threes Mary Jane, sixes Astrologer and Tight Rope, and tens the others.

Won by four lengths; one length between second and third. Time 40 2-5 secs.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE DEBATE.

Whatever may be the deficiencies of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman as a political leader, he has at any rate established a record. He is the only leader of the Opposition who has ever moved a vote of censure on a Bank Holiday. Not that he selected Monday the First of August for his motion. That duty devolved upon the Prime Minister, but if Sir Henry "C. B." had seriously objected, another day would have been chosen. The result of the attack was what might have been expected. The motion was defeated by a big thumping majority, not so much because of any special confidence in the Ministry, but owing to the fact that people realise the unwisdom of swopping horses when crossing a stream. But for the serious difficulty with Russia it is doubtful if the Government would have gained so large a majority on a Fiscal issue as 78. But those who spent their Bank holiday in listening to the debate did not go empty away. The discussion was the best that has taken place in the House of Commons for a long time, and the speeches did not, as a rule, consist merely of a repetition of stale arguments and familiar commonplaces. The two features of the debate were first Mr. Chamberlain's avowal that, although he does not disdain to oblige Mr. Balfour by keeping the present Government in power, for the present he is anxious that the dissolution should come sooner rather than later, and secondly his plea for an Imperial Conference. He had been satisfied loyally to accept and support the position taken up by the Government in this matter. So far as their policy of retaliation goes, he entirely approves of it in principle. As to the details, he is content to wait till he sees them. But he admits that, to his mind, the policy of preference is more urgent and important than the policy of retaliation. The policy of retaliation might, he thinks, be adopted at a much later stage, although, perhaps, with less chance of advantage than at present. But the opportunity for the policy of preference is, he maintains, sliding away. If it be not accepted within a reasonable time, the offer will no longer remain open. He goes, therefore, one step further than he has ever gone before in connexion with anything that this Government may do, and he urges Mr. Balfour to consider whether, in view of the importance of this question, of the primary importance of knowing what it is that the Colonies really wish, and what it is that they are prepared to do, he should not ask them both questions and should not call a conference from the Colonies, a conference of representatives to meet and consider this subject in order that the House and the country may discover whether in what he has said on this subject he has based himself upon real knowledge and experience, or whether those are right "who from the first, almost before they knew what his policy could be, determined to oppose it on purely party grounds." It would be thought that this was an appeal that could not be ignored by Mr. Balfour in the speech he subsequently made, but it was ignored, deliberately it must be assumed and not through oversight. Lord Rosebery has emerged from his seclusion to show by the Socratic method as the "Westminster Gazette" puts it that the proposed conference is impossible under present conditions, for I assume that is the correct interpretation of the ex-Premier's intervention, and that his object is not, as Liberal papers, like the "Star" complain, to disconcert his friends and to delight his enemies. But that Lord Rosebery's action should be open to such a construction shows that the union of the different sections of the Liberal party still leaves something to be desired in view of their approaching return to power. To tell the truth, the vote of censure debate has fallen flat in England, and in Scotland has received no consideration at all in view of the convulsions into which the sister Kingdom has been thrown by the extraordinary decision of the House of Lords in regard to the appeal of an insignificant minority of the Free Church of Scotland against decisions of the Court of Session rejecting their claim to the funds and other property of the Free Church—now, since its union with the United Presbyterian Church, known as the United Free Church; which union the appellants alleged to be inconsistent with the standards and constitution of the Free Church, and therefore illegal. Their Lordships, by five to two—the Lords Chancellor and Lords Davey, James of Hereford, Robertson, and Alverstone on the one side, and Lords Macnaghten and Lindley on the other—reversed the decision of the Court of Session, found that the Act of Union between the Free and United Presbyterian Churches of 1900 was invalid, and allowed the appeal. To find a parallel for the excitement caused in Scotland by this judgment we must go back to the great disruption of 1843. Of course, some means will have to be found for nullifying the effect of the judgment, but exactly how this is to be done does not seem very clear at present. I should not be astonished if one result is to revive the cry of Home Rule all round.

LORD CURZON AT THE CONSTITUTIONAL CLUB.

Lord Curzon's views as to the impropriety of making India the shuttlecock of party did not prevent him from being the guest of the United Club at a luncheon given in his honour by that organization at the Constitutional Club. The United Club is the Conservative Eighty Club and the Constitutional Club is known to all the world as the head-quarters of militant Toryism. First thoughts are not always wrong. When he was originally asked he declined, partly on the ground of the state of his health and partly, to use his own words, "because I was very doubtful whether during the short interval I am spending in England between two periods of my Indian administration, it would be at all right or proper for me to attend at a public function which might be thought to present a party character." Eventually he succumbed to the committee's renewed invitation. Perhaps he would have shown greater wisdom, had he adhered to his earlier decision, especially in view of the emphasis of his warning to party politicians to let India alone. Some surprise has been felt at the presence of Lord Roberts at a purely political gathering, as although he is no longer Commander-in-Chief, he occupies an official position as a member of the Imperial Defence Committee and still draws public pay. And Liberals are I believed still required like other people to pay their share of the public taxes. Mr. Balfour was in the chair and, if we may credit a Pro-Joe journal, had a remarkably cool reception. Moreover the same versicious print accuses the Prime Minister who, I thought, was nothing if not tactful of making a most tactless and unfortunate reference to Lord Curzon's physical condition. But I had better quote what the paper referred to says :—"It may not be generally known that the Viceroy has for years suffered from a painful spinal complaint, which necessitates the use of steel supports, and condemns him to spend much of his time, even when at work, on his back. He came home a victim to distressing neuritis, with strict injunctions from his medical advisers to take, as far as possible, complete mental and physical rest. He has disregarded that advice, and he is paying the penalty. So much is common knowledge among his intimates, of whom presumably, Mr. Balfour is one; yet the self-centred Premier, seeing no further than Lord Curzon's ruddy, and apparently healthy, countenance, congratulated him upon the enjoyment of a robustness which—were he interested in anybody and anything other than himself and office—he might have known the Viceroy does not possess." Mr. Balfour, in the course of a speech that, to say the least, did full justice to Lord Curzon's Indian record, was inclined to chaff him on his juvenile appearance. After enumerating some of the tasks Lord Curzon has had to perform during his absence from England the Premier observed :—"I am almost provoked at seeing to-day that he has not aged in all those five years, for when I look around on my other friends who have been engaged in similar tasks here, I am afraid I cannot make always so flattering a comment on their personal appearance." Perhaps it was also "tactless" of Mr. Balfour to belittle, as he undoubtedly did, consciously, or unconsciously the office of Viceroy. On these occasions it is customary to

exalt the post of Viceroy and to speak of it as the highest position under the Crown. But Mr. Balfour is Prime Minister of England and this is what he says :—"I venture no detailed prophecies of the future, but when Lord Curzon returns to us after the new term of office which, as every one knows, it has been arranged that he should fill, he will come back to us a man of distinguished Parliamentary experience, and of an experience as regards the greatest of all the outlying portions of our Empire which no man can pretend to rival. He will come back in the fulness of his powers, still young, with that gift of eloquence of which he made such admirable display at the Guildhall only a few days ago ; and we in this room—though when we are talking of the Viceroy of India we forget party and put it all on one side—yet when we look beyond the time when my noble friend will occupy that great Imperial position, we hope that he will resume among our ranks, as a Unionist statesman of the very first class, powers which he has already exercised in more than one field, and which I am convinced the future will show he is capable of exercising in what is not perhaps necessarily the most laborious, not necessarily the most responsible, but still the most central position to which a British subject can aspire—that of being a member of the Government responsible for the government of the whole Empire." Mr. Balfour concluded by asking the company to drink with every honour the health of the "great statesman and administrator who has honoured us by being our guest to-day." Lord Curzon, who amongst his other qualifications, is apparently not good at condensation—an art in which Lord Dufferin, for example, excelled—spoke at some length, the report of his observations filling a column of the "Times." The Premier, who had to hurry away to the House of Commons for the vote of censure debate, was not present to hear Lord Curzon say that when Lord Salisbury died "there was not the slightest strain or effort on the part of any of us, who were servants of the Crown in transferring our allegiance to Mr. Balfour," which recalls an unfortunate and much-criticised remark made by the speaker in his Parliamentary days. Nor was it perhaps diplomatic on the eve of the Indian Budget debate for a man in such a position as Lord Curzon to refer in the way he did to the House of Commons whatever justification there may be for his scarcely veiled contempt. "Getting our papers, as we do, some three weeks after the events they record, I am sorry to say we skim very cursorily over the debate in the House of Commons. We are even so impertinent as sometimes to doubt whether the House of Commons is either the best or the most sacred institution in the world. Those of us who have been in the House in the olden days, see our friends still at the mill—see the two sides engaged in saying much the same things and doing pretty much the same things as they were doing years before. Probably it is all quite necessary and quite right, for we are told that this is the only system in the world that can provide a constitutional country not only with an actual Government, but with a potential Government in reserve, *although I am not sure that recent events have not thrown some doubt even upon that hypothesis.* The italics are mine. His next passage was wholly admirable : "The ideal party for us in India and the ideal party at home is the party that will recognise the place of India in the Imperial system—that is, as an organic factor not as a troublesome appendage, which will act both as the impartial umpire as well as the superior authority in the disputes that sometimes arise between us that will not unduly favour the home country at our expense." What immediately followed—I hope it is not disrespectful to say so—was really more suited to a debating society than to such a gathering. To argue whether our position in India is necessary for the welfare of that country is scarcely practical politics and shows how uneven a "great statesman and administrator' may be.

LORD CURZON AND THE NATIVE STATES

If Lord Curzon's friends are not unstinting in their recognition of his ability as a Viceroy and as an administrator, his enemies or perhaps I should say critics—for in spite of an irritatingly "superior" manner he was actually never disliked even in the House of Commons—are not silent. On Monday the "Daily News" came out with a condemnatory article entitled "A Chapter of Autocracy. By Anglo-Indian." "Lord Curzon" says the writer "might well expatiate in his harangue at the Guildhall upon the ignorance of things Indian which prevails in England. It is the sheet-anchor of prancing Pro-Consuls such as he : and nowhere has he found it more useful than in the case of his policy towards the native princes of India. If we are to believe an anonymous panegyrist in the July "Quarterly Review," the story of that policy furnishes a "fascinating" chapter to the chronicle of his much advertised and belauded administration. And as far as the native princes themselves are concerned, the epithet is not ill-chosen. They have found the policy fascinating enough, for they have been placed exactly in the plight of the rabbit in the cage of the boa-constrictor. During the past five years their position and their status have been completely changed. From feudatories of the King-Emperor they have become vassals and inferiors of the Viceroy. The Resident is no longer the representative of the friendly suzerain, but the de facto ruler of the State. Interference with every detail of government is the order of the day, and the loss of his throne awaits the Rajah who declines to bow the knee to Baal at Simla. Even Holkar, the powerful Mahratta chieftain of Central India, has not escaped the teaching of the rude lesson and the bitterness of deposition is enhanced in each case by the denial of the right of trial by his peers which is extended to the humblest British Indian subject by his Majesty." All this is but preliminary. The rest of the article consists of a fierce attack on Lord Curzon for consenting to the deportation of the Burra Thakore of Hill Tipperah of whose misdeeds the public at home as a whole now hear for the first time. So much for the "Daily News." Another and perhaps less prejudiced journal with a very big circulation in the North of England publishes the following from its London correspondent :—"It might be supposed from the apparently sympathetic manner in which Lord Curzon referred to the feudatory princes in his speech at the Guildhall yesterday, that he and they are the best of friends. Outwardly that is so, but those who ought to know tell me that inwardly their feelings with regard to the present Viceroy—their loyalty to the Crown is above suspicion—are not exactly those of "enthusiastic distant and respectful love." Certainly the greatest admirer of Lord Curzon will hardly say that he has succeeded in winning their confidence and affection to the extent that some of his predecessors did, notably Lord Mayo. If it really be true that Lord Curzon is not genuinely liked by the native chiefs as a body, their dislike may perhaps date from the colossal indiscretion he committed in promulgating in the official "Gazette of India" the offensive notification to the effect that in future they must not visit Europe without his permission. Moreover, from all we heard at the time of the Delhi Durbar their recollections of that glorified picnic cannot be quite so pleasant as those of the smart society guests from England, who have just presented Lord Curzon with a piece of plate in recognition of the "good time" they had. The native princes may also be excused if they remember the objectionable and tactless terms in which they were referred to in a booklet written after the Durbar by one of the crowd from home specially invited to the Durbar by his Majesty's representative." The booklet referred to is doubtless the one written by a certain talented American lady for whose writings I have a great admiration, but who on this occasion did not do herself justice. It is surprising that considering she was the guest of Lord and Lady Curzon she did not show more discretion. Her host might well have exclaimed "Save me from my friends."

SAD EVENT AT STAFFORD HOUSE.

A pathetic announcement appears in the Agony Column of this morning's "Standard." The notification reads as follows:—

TARIFF REFORM LEAGUE MEETING.

Stafford House, July 21.

The Gentleman who removed from the Picture Gallery a New Silk Umbrella, with owner's name, "Mark Jeaps, Marlborough" engraved on silver band is requested to return the same immediately.

We are not told whether "the Gentleman" left his own umbrella behind and was merely acting in accordance with a form of "preference" not unfortunately confined to Tariff Reformers. At any rate the owner of the "New Silk Umbrella" has "retaliated." The wording of the advertisement reminds me of the late Mr. James Payn's Reform Club story. A member of that club found himself in the same predicament as "Mark Jeans, Marlborough" but he did not advertise his misfortune in the "Standard." He adopted another form of retaliation. He posted in the hall of the club a notice to the following effect :—"If the Nobleman, who took Mr. Blank's New Silk Umbrella, will return it the owner will feel obliged." When called to account by the Committee for taking upon himself to post so offensive a notice he excused himself in an ingenious way. "The rules" he said "say that the club shall consist of so many Noblemen and Gentlemen. I am sure that no gentleman would take my umbrella !"

THE COLONIAL BOYCOTT.

The "Daily Graphic" this morning published an interview which one of the representatives of that interesting and enterprising journal has had with Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, M.P., on the subject of the scandalous treatment of British Indians in our New South African Colonies. The interviewer prefaces the report of his conversation with the member for Bethnal Green by saying that his "eloquent speech on this subject some days ago attracted the general sympathy of the House." That is quite true, and I hear from some of the chiels amang them takin' notes that Sir Muncherjee's spirited attack made as favourable an impression in the Press Gallery as on the floor of the House. Lord Milner has at various times been mentioned as a probable future Viceroy of India ; but his manifest sympathy with the objects of the White League, the body referred to in the interview, ought to prevent his ever being selected to govern a people for whom, judging by his actions in South Africa he cares so, little. Sir M. Bhownaggree in his talk with the "Daily Graphic" interviewer scored by a very telling quotation from a speech delivered by the Marquis of Lansdowne in 1899 in justification of the War in South Africa. "A considerable number of the Queen's Indian subjects are to be found in the Transvaal and among the many misdeeds of the South African Republic I do not know that any fills me with more indignation than its treatment of these Indians." And yet as Sir Muncherjee points out the Boer treatment of these Indians is nothing as compared with the Milner treatment of them. As one of Lord Lansdowne's colleagues recently observed what a world of make-believe we live in ! Sir Muncherjee deserves every credit for his zealous advocacy of the rights of Indian subjects of the King ; but it is a pity that the hon. member has little or no backing in the House of Commons. When Lord Milner announced that no more licenses would be issued to Indian traders the adjournment of the House ought to have been moved to call attention to a matter of such "definite importance." As a supporter of the Government Sir Muncherjee could not of course have taken this step ; but the motion could have been proposed from the other side. That no protest of the kind was made is a reflection on the Opposition, and the quiescence of the Liberals must, I fear, be taken to mean that when they come into power they will not deal with the question.

UNITED SERVICES COLLEGE.

I am glad to hear that the United Services College formerly known as Westward Ho ! College has not suffered by its removal from Devonshire to Herftordshire, but to repeat an expression used by one of the pupils is "going strong." The College is managed by a trust not with the object of making a profit, but for the purpose of providing the sons of Government officials, Military and Civil, with a liberal education at a reasonable cost. Bombay ought to be interested in the institution for one Bombayite (Colonel Sir Reginald Hennell) presided at the prize distribution the other day, another (Sir William Lee-Warner) is a Vice President and two others (Sir Stanley de B. Edwardes and Mr. Herbert Birdwood) are members of the Council. Colonel Henry Daniell whose name was a household word in Poona in the eighties and who is now Chief Constable of Hertfordshire is also taking a friendly interest in the College. Indeed Hertfordshire generally from the Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Clarendon downwards has given it a cordial welcome. Lord Strathcona who at present rents Knebworth from Lord Lytton has expressed his entire sympathy with the work and the Bishop of the diocese has paid the College the compliment of accepting the position of Visitor. From the well got-up and intelligently edited "United Services College Chronicle" for July 26 I make the following extract :—"The first term in our new quarters has passed by. We looked forward to it with the half nervous and half pleasing anticipation that must always accompany novelty, tempered by regrets due to a Conservative dislike of change. We are both satisfied and pleased, and recognise the wisdom of the authorities in making this move. It seems to us beneficial in every way, and the sea alone is wanting to complete our content. But no place is ideal. Here we have good buildings, excellent playing fields, beautiful country, and numerous neighbouring schools to assure a healthy rivalry, both in scholarship and in athletics.

"Our new locality is so easily accessible that we expect to see both old boys and old friends far more frequently, and by mingling the present with the past to soften the wrench that the change must mean to O. U. S. C.'s, while more firmly attaching to our younger generation, the old traditions of which we are justly so proud. We start from small beginnings, but we anticipate a great success worthy of the old College. We look forward to the future with that calm confidence begotten by the knowledge of our powers." All success to the United Services College !

SOUTHERN INDIA RIFLE MEETING.

A BIG LIST OF ENTRIES.

BANGALORE, August 20.

The entries for the individual events of the Southern India Rifle Association Meeting which commences on September 12th, have exceeded last year's total, being 708 of which there are 131 from the British army, 92 volunteers and 485 of the native army with 55 officers among them. All the Ceylon volunteers are entering again and are among entrants for the Bangalore Cup. The great feature of this year's programme is the number and utility of the tactical events for which three days are set apart, the venue being an extensive valley some distance from the usual ranges at Hebbal. It was feared that the introduction of tactical events would render the meeting unpopular to the ordinary pot hunters, but this idea has been exploded by the number of entries.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY

RATEPAYERS' MASS MEETING OF PROTEST.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, August 21.

A large and enthusiastic public meeting of the citizens and ratepayers, for protesting against the revised property valuation, was held to-day. About four thousand persons attended. Dewan Bahadur Ambalal presided. Eloquent speeches were delivered by the president, Messrs. Bhaishanker Nanabhai Ardeshir, Sanghvi Bapuji Dalsukhram and others condemning the Municipal administration and its grave financial state and adopting unsatisfactory ways to raise taxation. A Ratepayers' Association has been started to watch the interests of the public.

MR. BALFOUR AND LORD CURZON.

The United Club entertained Lord Curzon on Monday (August 1) at luncheon at the Constitutional Club. Mr. Balfour (the president) occupied the chair and among those present were Lord Roberts, Mr. George Wyndham, M.P., and Sir E. Carson K.C. M.P.

After the health of his Majesty had been drunk,

Mr. Balfour who was warmly received, said,—Lord Curzon, my Lord and gentlemen—I am the last person to undervalue Parliamentary institutions, but twice has the House of Commons interfered with my settled plans for doing what honour I can to our distinguished guest of to-day. I was wholly prevented from attending the great ceremonial in the City at which he de ivered a speech of which every one who has heard an account wishes he had been an auditor—not a very common fact with speeches in these days, I think. (Laughter.) I was not only prevented from being there by the all-night sitting but I fear that duties which cannot be postponed drag me to the House of Commons in a very few moments; but those few moments, although they are not enough even to attempt to touch upon the great work which Lord Curzon has done for the Empire in India are at all events enough to give me an opportunity of expressing on my own behalf, and I think, I may add, of expressing on your behalf the profound interest with which we have watched his great career as an Indian Viceroy—to express our thanks to him for what he has done and our hopes of what he is still to do in the same great cause (cheers) to which he has devoted some of the best years of a man's life.

The last time on which I met Lord Curzon at a dinner, which could in any sense be called a public dinner, was on a certain December night in 1898—the night on which he started for India when many of his friends—of whom I hope I may count myself as one of the oldest as well as one of the firmest—gave him our final greeting before he departed to the scenes of his future labours. That was more than five years ago. Much has happened to all of us—as all events to us who are engaged in public affairs—during those five years. Great wars, foreign difficulties, domestic difficulties—all the cares which inseparably accompany public life—those have been our fate in this country. My noble friend has had a task to perform not less laborious, not less important than any which has fallen to the lot of British statesmen, or rather of those British statesmen who are in Great Britain and not managing the affairs of the British Empire elsewhere; he has had a task as great as laborious as has fallen to any of us. I am almost provoked at seeing to-day that he has not aged in all those five years (laughter) for when I look around on my other friends who have been engaged in similar tasks here, I am afraid I cannot make always so flattering a comment on their personal appearance. (Laughter.) But this at least is certain. When we parted on that December night five years ago every one entertained high hopes of what Lord Curzon was destined to accomplish. No man could be certain that those high hopes would receive adequate fulfilment. Many a time similar hopes must have accompanied some great citizen of the country sent abroad to carry out great national affairs. Sometimes those hopes must have been disappointed, but I think all men of all parties who have had the smallest opportunity of following Lord Curzon's career will admit with me that not one of his friends on that night—great as our hopes were, high as our legitimate expectations were raised, great as was the opinion we had formed of his capacity, his courage, and ability—has had to do anything else during that five years but to raise even a degree higher the estimate we had formed of our guest of to-day. (Cheers.)

He comes back to us not as yet having fulfilled his great task in the Far East. He returns in a few weeks to put the finishing touches to a great policy—a policy which he, and he alone, so far as I know, has had the advantage among all our Viceroys of beginning with a great knowledge of the special difficulties of the problems with which he has to deal. No man could have learnt the conditions which surround the Indian Viceroyalty—the character of the responsibilities which rest upon it, the nature of the problems with which the Viceroy has to deal—no one could have learnt those problems more quickly than my noble friend ; but he had not to learn them. He went there prepared for them by years of study—study of books—still more important study of men—he went there prepared to deal with them from the first moment he put his foot on the shore of our great dependency ; and the result has not disappointed any provision which we might have made of the advantages which that would give to a man of his resolution and his capacity. (Hear, hear.) The consequence has been that brilliant as have been the careers of many of his predecessors, honourable as is the place which all of them hold in the history of Great Britain and of the British Empire, he I think, will always rank in the eyes of the future historian—the only impartial critic to whom any of us can look—among the very first of that great band of great patriots and great administrators. (Cheers.) I say no more of the past. I venture no detailed prophecies of the future, but when Lord Curzon returns to us after the new term of office which, as every one knows, it has been arranged that he should fill (cheers), he will come back to us a man of distinguished Parliamentary experience, and of an experience as regards the greatest of all the outlying portions of our empire which no man can pretend to rival. He will come back in the fulness of his powers, still young with that gift of eloquence of which he made such admirable display at the Guildhall only a few days ago ; and we in this room—though when we are talking of the Viceroy of India we forget party and put it all on one side—yet when we look beyond the time when my noble friend will occupy that great Imperial position, we hope that he will resume among our ranks as a Unionist statesman of the very first powers which he has already exercised in more than one field, and which I am convinced the future will show he is capable of exercising in what is not perhaps necessarily the most laborious, not necessarily the most responsible, but still the most central position to which a British subject can aspire—that of being a member of the Government responsible for the government of the whole Empire. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemen, I am afraid I have been carried by them afar beyond what the rigid rules of the House of Commons permit, and, therefore, I will now only ask you to drink with every honour the health of the great statesman and administrator who has honoured us by being our guest to-day, Lord Curzon of Kedleston. (Loud cheers.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm, and thereupon Mr. Balfour immediately left the gathering for the House of Commons.

Lord Curzon, in his reply, said :—I am really not conscious of having done anything in India except the very obvious and simple thing of my duty and I can only attribute it to the generous recognition of public service to which we are so accustomed in this country that I have received anything in the nature of recognition or reward.

Those who occupy the sort of position I have been filling in India. I see the political game going on here—I need hardly explain that I do not use the word in an invidious sense—we see the political game going on here much as a sailor may look on at some great manœuvres from the crow's-nest of a man-of-war ; but we occupy a position towards it all of quite curious detachment. Getting our papers, as we do, some three weeks after the events they record, I am sorry to say we skim very cursorily over the debates in the House of Commons. ("Shame," and laughter.) We are even so impertinent as sometimes to doubt whether the House of Commons is either the best or the most sacred institution in the world. (Laughter.) Those of us who have been in the House in the olden days see our old friends still at the mill—see the two sides engaged in saying much the same things and doing pretty much the same things as they were doing years before. Probably it is all quite necessary and quite right, for we are told that this is the only system in the world that can provide a constitutional country not only with an actual Government, but with a potential Government in reserve (laughter,) although I am not sure that recent events have not thrown some doubt even upon that hypothesis. In truth the case with us is quite different. There we think a great deal, and every day, about the Empire, and we are not so much concerned with party, and in so far as we turn our attention to party, the party we want is the party that will remember that the Empire has a circumference as well as a centre, and that, although the lifeblood goes out from the heart to the extremities, it comes back from the extremities to the heart. (Cheers.) The ideal party for us in India and the ideal party at home is the party that will recognize the place of India in the Imperial system—that is, as an organic factor, not as a troublesome appendage, which will act both as the impartial umpire as well as the superior authority in the disputes that sometimes arise between us, and that will not unduly favour the home country at our expense. That is the sort of party that we desire in India. I should probably be making a partisan observation if I were to indicate whether we have or have not such a party in office at home at present. (Laughter.)

But there is one observation which I should like to make. My main object during the past few years in India has been in identical with that which I take to have been the object of every Governor-General before me and of every patriotic Englishman who knows India—namely, to render the foundations of our rule in that country more secure ; and, if you ask me why, the reason is not for the honour and glory of the thing, still less for the selfish advantage of England or Englishmen. We must remain in India because if we were to withdraw the whole system of Indian life and politics would break up like a pack of cards. We are absolutely necessary to India. That is recognised by the best of the people themselves, just as it is by us ; and I think that the bitterest foe of England, if he were also a true friend of India, would be the first man to vote against our departure (Cheers.) I cannot myself conceive of a time as remotely possible in which it would be either practical or desirable that we should take our hand from the Indian plough. Carlyle once posed a curious question—namely, whether the British people would sooner lose their Shakespeare or their Indian Empire, and he decided in favour of the latter, because, he said, "your Indian Empire in any case must go sooner or later, but Shakespeare cannot go ; he lasts for ever with us. We cannot give up our Shakespeare." Well, I find it somewhat difficult to decide between such incongruous factors as an author and an Empire (laughter), but I venture to submit that comparison is not necessary. There is no reason why we should lose either. Let us keep both. Let India remain our India just as much as Shakespeare is our Shakespeare—that is to say, as a part of the inalienable heritage of Englishman and the lasting glory of the British race. (Cheers.) I believe I see before me many of the rising members of one of the great parties in the State, and a good many also of the risen. Some of you are in Parliament already ; others, we hope, will follow their footsteps towards that desirable goal.

Is there any message I can give to you from India? I think it is this—in the first place, come out and see us. Should any of you find yourselves at no remote distance of time in what is emphemistically called "the cold shades of Opposition" (laughter), come out and get a touch of the Eastern sun. A hospitable welcome will always await you in Calcutta, and we will show you there and elsewhere a great deal that will interest you, inspire you, and make you proud of your county. Then, when you come home again, keep a warm corner for India in your hearts ; but do not bother us with an excessive display of Parliamentary affection. (Laughter and cheers.) There was a distinguished Indian statesman, Sir Charles Metcalfe, who recorded his opinion 70 years ago that India would be lost on the floor of the House of Commons. I think that that was an exaggerated sentiment. I do not see why India should be lost there or anywhere else. Indeed, if any such crisis were impending, I should be disposed to look to the patriotism and common sense of the House of Commons to avert any such disaster. But no such question, happily, arises, and meanwhile we appeal to the practical sympathy, the interests, and the sence of justice and of duty of the House of Commons. (Cheers.) Parliamentary inference we do not require but a high and lofty sense of Parliamentary responsibility I think we have a claim to expect, for, wherever the ultimate and sovereign power rests, there also the rights of dependencies find their security and their protection. (Cheers.) I will not detain you further ; but among the compliments I have received since I have been in England there is none I value more highly than this informal gathering of old associates and old friends, and I shall always look back on it with the utmost pleasure. (Loud cheers.)

CRICKET COMBINATION.

ITS NECESSITY AND HOW TO OBTAIN IT.

The necessity of combination in the selection of representative cricket teams is admirably referred to in an article in this week's "Vanity Fair" by "The Man in the Pavilion." The main idea is that our players are always handicapped by not playing together before big test matches. The writer says :—

"Individually, of course, every member of an England team knows all about his fellows-players ; but his is not sufficient. The necessary, solidarity, to make a team play its best game, can only be gained in one way—by match practice in playing together as a side.

"Take the case of the most recent—and, be it added, not the least bitter—lesson : the victory of the South Africans over an England team at Lord's some weeks ago. Nothing shall be said here to detract one jot from the credit due to Mr. Frank Mitchell and his side for their thoroughly well-earned and deservedly brilliant win. As the game was played they beat us all ends up, and by showing far better, cricket than their opponents. But does anyone believe who follows cricket in this country that the better cricketers won—taking them on their individual merits? That is if some great authority, with mind perfectly unbiassed, had to pick eleven men from the twenty-two players who took part in the recent match, Lord's how would he select them? It would be invidious to give here one's own impressions of his choicest, but most of us I suppose would not expect him to choose more than three or four of the victorious side. For, without depreciating the merits of the members of the South African side, it cannot be argued that they triumphed owing to any particular individual brilliancy but because of their all-round cohesion as a combined side."

"And so it is, year after year, when the Australians come over here. We all see why our men get beaten, or do not win, and yet we go in the gold sweet way, and make no attempt to meet the invader on something like level terms.

"Individually, the M. C. C. Australian team was not representative of English cricket. As a team, however, after it had played together for a few weeks, it would undoubtedly have made a very stern fight with the very best available Rest of England side which could have been pitted against it. Indeed, were it to take the field now against the absolutely best remaining side in England it is doubtful if its chances of success would not be preferred to those of the scratch side.

In conclusion the writer says :—The remedy is not so terribly difficult, much less impossible. It only needs that the County Captains and (or) the Advisory Committee and (or) the M. C. C.—or should the Selection Board take the lead in this case?—should exert influence when the fixture list is discussed and settled at the December meeting. Take the present season's fixtures, for example. Already one such match has been played—that against the M. C. C. Australian team—which was not in the original programme, and without any vast dislocation of County cricket. Then there is another opportunity at the Oval, when four days have been allotted to the game between the Champion County and the Rest of England. And, incidentally, might it not be advisable to change this title to All England? It would sound better, and be just as correct a designation. Then there are the various nondescript matches arranged for seaside festival cricket. Why should it not be a rule for one of the fixtures at every festival to be All England against—whatever you please? This year, at Scarborough, Mr. C. I. Thornton's team is to play the M. C. C. Australian tourists. Here is another opportunity for an All England side to take the field. On September 1 at Bournemouth, there is a fixture. Gentlemen of the South versus Players of the South. Why should this not be taken advantage of, another years, for providing the All England team a chance of playing together? And the same remark applies equally to the opportunities provided by the Hastings Festival. All that is necessary is for the supreme authority to take the matter up in earnest.

But the main point is—combination. The time has gone by when a scratch team—no matter how brilliant its individual members may be—can hope for success against the combinations sent from Australia and South Africa, and the sooner this fact is brought home to those responsible for the conduct of our national game the better for everybody concerned.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 5TH AUGUST.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, Captain C. H. S. Tocque, R.N.R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning, with the English Mail of the 5th August. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Davidson, Mr and Mrs W and child	Potter, Mr J
Hutchinson, Capt C	Athalde, Mr E J
Taylor, Mr C B	Gill, Mr H
Scopes, Mr W	Dolphin, Mr W H
Reid, Mr J W	Grant, Mr D
Myers, Mr E S	Bromley, Lt V
Brewster, Mr F	Ram, Mr Jaya B
Peachey, Mr and Mrs H	Greenwood, Miss
Kauntyr, Capt and Mrs	Dyson, Mr C
	Erskine, Mr C F

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bamfield, Capt H	Wilkinson, Lt C R
Cayley M D, Mr C H	Irvine, Lt F D
Elwin, Mr E A	Fasken, Lt-Col C
Currie, Mr J	Shore, Capt W F
MacDonald, Mrs C	Sandwith, Lt-Col J R
Spinner, Mrs S S	Welchman, Mr F H
Davenport, Mr J	Yule, Mr D
Ivens, Mr I E	Radston Brown, Mr C
Crump, Mr H A	Mockler, Maj G H
Phillips, Capt R S	Goldspink, Mr and Mrs
Porter, Mr L	Harborow, Mr P
Damiano, Mr	O Brien, Mrs
MacDonald, Lt-Col C	Baron, Mr J
Thomas, Mr W M	Brodie, Capt

FROM BRINDISI.

Blaythwayt, Lt-Col C	Rae, Mr W R
Hewett, Hon Mr J P	

FROM PORT SAID.

Chinoy, Mr F M	Kalogeros, Mr P E

FROM ADEN.

Ganett, Lt R G	Balu Singh, Jamadar
Greatwood, Lt W	Cox, Paymaster R N

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

IMPERIALISM AND FREE TRADE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AND LORD ROSEBERY.

The following correspondence is published in the Times :—

SIR,—Under certain limitations to be stated in this letter, I welcome Mr. Chamberlain's proposal of a colonial conference to consider whether fiscal union be practicable, though it cannot be described as particularly startling, for colonial conference is the one sure base of imperial union. The only wonder with me is that the proposal was not made long ago.

Had it been made in May 1903 the Conservative Party would have been preserved intact, much opposition would have been silenced, and, what is infinitely more important, the empire would not have been flung into the arena of party.

The country would not then have been told that the country was turning its back on an offer which we are now officially informed has never been made.

The very avoidance up to now of this obvious suggestion has been one of the main causes which have tended to throw doubt on the genuineness of the policy, and to associate it rather with party exigencies than imperial ideals.

The proposal of a conference should in fine have been the base and starting point, not an afterthought.

But, sir, if a conference is to be summoned, we must remember that it is a two-edged instrument, for if it be abortive it may do much more harm than good. If the delegates assemble in the expectation that Great Britain is prepared to tax or narrow its supplies of food, it is very likely to lead to disappointment and to reaction. Nor, indeed, can it do good unless it be desired by the outer Britains as well as by the home country.

It would, indeed, be best that they should signify an anxiety for such a conference before it be summoned.

Further, there should be a clear basis for the conference, drawn up in conjunction with the Colonies, a basis agreed to by both parties.

And, lastly, the British representatives should be not merely partisan or official, but men of national weight.

Even under these conditions, a conference, it is obvious, cannot undo the evil of the last 14 months, but with the suggested safeguards it should bring the controversy to a practical issue. Only let me repeat my firm conviction that, unless it be desired by the Colonies, and assembled on a plain basis arranged beforehand, and freed, from the party taint it may do more harm than good.—I am your obedient servant, Rosebery.

38 Berkeley Square, W. Aug. 2.

SIR,—I welcome the letter of Lord Rosebery in your issue to-day as indicating another change of front on his part which will carry him back to the patriotic attitude adopted by him in 1888, when he was ready to die for the cause of imperial federation, and when he did not believe that "you can obtain the great boon of a powerful empire encircling the globe with a bond of commercial unity and peace without some sacrifice on your part."

I observe that Lord Rosebery complains that what he calls the obvious suggestion of a conference was not made before ; but he does not explain why, in view of my neglect, he did not himself supply the deficiency. I admit that it seemed to me desirable in the first place to test the opinion of the country on the offer which, in spite of Lord Rosebery's denial, I still maintain was made by the Colonies on the occasion of the Conference of Premiers at the time of the Coronation.

This point, however, is not of importance, since I hope that we have now arrived at the same conclusion on the main proposal. But I am afraid that Lord Rosbery is still imperfectly informed as to the real issue. I entirely agree with him that the wishes of the colonists themselves should be an essential condition, and I trust that when these wishes have been expressed, whether before or at the conference, he will be prepared to give due weight to them. In this case, however, he must not at the outset bar out of consideration what will certainly be the main object of the colonists if they accept the proposal—namely, to see whether or not, in return for the preferences they have already given and are prepared to give to us, we, on our part, are ready to make that sacrifice of our economic orthodoxy which Lord Rosebery contemplated in 1888, and to reciprocate with a preference on those products of the Colonies, including corn and meat, the sale of which they desire to extend in this country. To suggest a conference on preference, while rigidly excluding all reference to taxes on food, would be in present circumstances a childish and almost an insulting proposition.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

40 Prince's Gardens, S. W., Aug. 3.

Sir,—I see that my welcome was premature. Mr. Chamberlain—as the Duke of Devonshire said on a memorable occasion, only changing the name—Mr. Chamberlain and I do not mean the same thing.

I am glad to have elicited his letter ; the sir is clearer, though he has killed his own proposal.

The conference would have been suggested before, it appears, had it not been desirable to test the opinion of the country on Mr. Chamberlain's policy. He has now had enough of testing, and finding the results almost uniformly unfavourable, he harks back to a conference. Now, one point stands clear as a result of that testing—that the country will not tolerate any taxation of its food supply. Yet Mr. Chamberlain regards a conference which excludes taxation of food as a mockery. Why then should he desire to summon a conference ! Nothing has happened since the conference of 1902, except the question put to the country whether it will tax its food and the emphatic negative of its reply. Surely, then, to summon a conference in order to discuss the taxation of food with the Colonies is, to use Mr. Chamberlain's expression, a childish and insulting proposition—childish as regards practical result, insulting to the people of this country, who decline to be parties to such a scheme.

So far, as regards this country ; now as to the Colonies. I do not now ask what their representatives would bring with them in the shape of offers ; "the preference they . . . are prepared to give to us"—that is an important though not the most urgent matter. But could Mr. Chamberlain's scheme be carried out ? Who could appear as delegates for Great Britain to discuss the taxation of food with the Colonies ? Whom would they represent ? Whence would be this mandate ? It is obvious that after what has passed nothing but a general election, giving an overwhelming majority to the food taxers could confer such a mandate. Could there be a more "childish and insulting proposition" to the Colonies than to invite their statesmen to come thousands of miles to discuss the question with delegates without authority or national credentials in the teeth of every indication of public feeling in Great Britain.

It would almost seem as if this is the second string of a broken bow.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

38 Berkeley Square, London, W.

ROSEBERY.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

AUGUST 21.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. via Amoor prefert.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, Perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne—Pinheros, interrupted. (4-8-03)

Cable Dominique—Martinique, and St. Lucia—Martinique interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (11-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and Code addresses should not be used, (4-8-03)

Cables between Vladivostok and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams, (18-2-01)

The Vladivostok route being temporarily closed.

Telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication via Kiachta ; the charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route, (18-2-04)

Cable Assab Marseille Barcelone interrupted.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	1	2 a.m.	0	22
Teheran	21	6	39 a.m.	0	11
Suez	21	1	25 p.m.	1	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 21st August, 1904.

—	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time, H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	51	0	4
Karachi	0	19	0	6
Madras	0	30	0	8

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all hemists, Grocers &c.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN AT WELBECK.

In furtherance of his fiscal campaign, Mr. Chamberlain on August 4 began, a series of country meetings by addressing a great assemblage of some 12,000 persons in the riding school at the Duke of Portland's Welbeck seat. The hall had been specially prepared for the occasion and the platform was richly decorated. The centre was occupied by the rostrum from which Mr. Chamberlain spoke, and which, as already announced, is the piece of furniture used by Lord Rosebery on the occasion of his famous "clean slate" speech at Chesterfield. The Duke of Portland presided, and others present included the Duchess of Portland the Duke and Duchess of Newcastle, the Duke of Rutland, the Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Yarborough, the Earl and Countess of Wharncliffe, Viscount and Viscountess Galway, and many members of the House of Commons. The house party, who were accommodated with reserved seats, included the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland, the Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie, the Earl of Lonsdale, Lord Howard de Walden, Lord and Lady St. Oswald, Mr. Henry Chaplin, M. P., Sir F. Milner, M. P., and the Hon. A. Stanley, M. P. The doors of the riding school were thrown open at half-past one o'clock, and the area speedily filled. A few minutes before three the audience burst into a great cheer as the Duke of Portland was seen conducting Mrs. Chamberlain on to the platform, and walking immediately behind was Mr. Chamberlain, on whose arm was the Duchess of Portland.

The Duke of Portland, in opening the proceedings, said that Mr. Chamberlain advocated a policy in favour of which he felt very strongly. It was to see native industry protected, and he had demonstrated the advantage and justice of that protection with a force and energy hardly ever, if ever, excelled. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain, after reminding his hearers that any benefit conferred on the manufacturing population must also be good for agriculturists, proceeded to consider the general position, maintaining that under Free Trade foreign protected countries had progressed much more quickly than we had, and we

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

THE "Standard" correspondent at St. Sebastian telegraphed on Monday :—

It has become known that Spanish diplomacy has not obtained from France all that the Madrid Government desired on the question of the Pyrenean Railways, in which it is sought to connect the South of France lines with the lines in North Aragon and Catalonia.

The negotiations for the settlement of the respective parts to be played by Spain and France later on in Morocco within the limits laid down by the Anglo-French Treaty of last April are also not expected to be concluded until September, after the holidays of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the same paper says it had been reported that the rupture of relations between France and the Vatican might prevent the King of Spain carrying out his intention to visit France. This rumour is contradicted by the Spanish Ministry, which declares that although Spain is a Catholic country, the rupture will in no way influence Spanish policy.

MOROCCO.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphs :—Tangier July 28.—A Spanish gunboat is here, protesting against the closing of the Ceuta markets by the Anjera tribe, who refuse to allow provisions to enter Ceuta. Arab tribes in the interior are attempting to prevent any grain from being sent to the coast towns for shipment as they believe that Europeans countries are dependent upon Moorish wheat and that by withholding supplies pressure can be put on France to withdraw the French Custom House officials.

July 29.—Two French warships arrived this evening. The British cruiser Hermione had preceded them, and this dual demonstration will show the Moors that France has more than the tacit approval of the British Government in her policy in Morocco.

Aug. 1. A special courier from Alcazar announces that yesterday the local officials in that town, acting on the Sultan's instructions, officially confiscated the caravansaries houses shops, and other property belonging to El Menebhi, the ex-Minister of War, who is now in Tangier on his return from Mecca. El Menebhi parted from the Sultan on good terms a few months ago, at the same time resigning the post of Minister of War. It seems that the Sultan's Government is doing everything possible to lessen the sympathy and regard of the whole world, and politically its action is dangerous as El Menebhi has a large following in the tribes who will resent the treatment to which he has been subjected. Several of the Legations have telegraphed to their respective Governments for instructions regarding the Sultan's seizure of El Menebhi's property.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY.

The "Times" correspondent telegraphed from Berlin on July 29 :—The new commercial treaty between Russia and Germany was signed in Berlin by the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Bulow, and by M. Witte at a late hour last night. The prospect of settled commercial relations with Russia for a further continuous period which will probably extend to ten years has created universal satisfaction Nothing is a yet known with regard to the precise terms of the new treaty, and until a similarly successful issue has attended the negotiations with Austria-Hungary and with Roumania no details will be published. It is however, confidently assumed that the German negotiators will have made the acceptance by Russia of the minimum corn duty prescribed by the new tariff an essential condition of the new treaty.

The Press, and notably the "Colonne Gazette," publishes cordial appreciations of the success which has rewarded the pains-taking labours of Count von Bulow and his advisers. As the Imperial Chancellor can count upon a majority in the Reichstag in favour of the increased corn duty it is reasonable to anticipate that the new treaty will ultimately meet with the assent of the House.

GENERAL RELATIONS.

The same correspondent on July 31 supplied the following useful review of the Russo-German relations :—

The aspects under which the relations between Germany and Russia have recently presented themselves have been so manifold and varied that the necessity for balancing the accounts appears to make itself felt and the Press of both countries is busily engaged in an attempt to determine the relative gain or loss of each of the two parties. A process of this kind cannot, in the nature of things, be considered final, but it is not without value as a basis for future calculations.

In the German official view, the cordiality of Russo-German relations continues, in the words of Prince Bismarck to be "as high as a tower." But just as in his day so at the present time, if not more so, it is recognised that even towers very in height and in size. How one-sided the structure really is has been sufficiently demonstrated by the Konigsberg trial, during which obtrusive officiousness on the German side was consistently met with languid and almost culpable indifference on the part of the Russian authorities. But, in spite of the humiliating fiasco which marked these proceedings, the North-German Gazette" devotes to the trial a retrospective column of self-complacent reflection. The culminating point of this masterpiece of delusion is reached in the following sentence :—

"Thus it may be said that the issue of the Konigsberg trial has established the fact that the German Social Democracy, which as an organised party unites in the closest bonds of fellowship an activity which is immediately directed against the fundamental political system in Russia, in the full consciousness that this campaign would be necessity lead to an estrangement, if not to serious differences, between Russia and the German Empire."

There certainly were a great many revelations during the course of the trial, but this was the one thing which remained unproved. On Friday night a Socialist mass meeting adopted a resolution which recommended that the Social Democratic party should notify the Prussian Government of their intention to promote circulation in Russia of such books and pamphlets as are not prohibited in Germany. A notification of this kind will it is hoped prevent for the future condemnations for "conspiracy" and for membership of secret societies" from being inflicted, as at Konigsberg. The reply of the Prussian authorities to this challenge will be int resting, but a reciprocal treaty between Russia and Germany will be necessary before this propaganda can be classed as an offence under the head of sedition of or secret conspiracy. The semi-official organ is pleased to designate the Socialist tactics as a "policy of meddlesome interference" in Russian affairs, but it apparently fails to realise that it is playing with a dangerously double-edged phrase.

The "Vossische Zeitung" does not labour under the transparent delusions of its semi-official contemporary, but declares with considerable emphasis that German has no business to exceed the limits of treaty obligation in her demonstrations of friendship towards Russia. The reward, it is added, of the Prussian Government's self-imposed humiliation at Konigsberg, and of Germany's consistently "benevolent" neutrality towards Russia throughout the war has been the cynical stoppage and seizure of German steamers and the confiscation of German mails. Small wonder, therefore, that the German people should be weary of well-doing. Time and again it has been pointed out in the German Press that Germany has not the slightest cause to meddle or to interfere in any way with Russian affairs of purely domestic concern, and the view is very generally held that it is not the Social Democracy nor any other similar body of German public opinion which has been guilty of interference of this kind, but those who are responsible for the conduct of German foreign policy.

The definite conclusion of the Russo-German commercial negotiations and the almost certain prospect of a treaty as an accomplished fact have, however, undoubtedly raised the Government in the estimation if not necessarily in the esteem, of the country. But although the ground which had been lost by rash impulsiveness and by lack of reflection has thus in some measure been made good, it is clearly recognised by intelligent observers that the imminent necessities of Russia in consequence of the war have absolutely compelled her to accept the increased corn duties of the new German tariff as the condition of ultimate financial assistance. The circumstances, no less than the issue of M. Witte's flying visit to the unsuspecting chancellor at Nordernay, admit of no other construction. The merits of the treaty as a practical instrument have no relevancy in this place. For the political intelligence of the North German Gazette the chief virtue of the treaty lies in the fact that Russo-German relations are no longer threatened with the ordeal of a tariff war.

The questions of wider interest which have been raised by the incidents in the Red Sea have ceased to present points of difference between the German ; and the Russian Governments, and the free passes which German steamers are for the future to receive are calculated to prevent a recurrence of these molestations at the hands of the Russian cruisers. The "North-German" Gazette admits that rational indignation was aroused by the seizure of the Scandia, but protests that this was purely a "temporary" mood, which was rapidly succeeded by "a no less lively satisfaction, more especially as it could be definitely established that the Russian Government had voluntarily shown compliance and had thus effectually prevented the incident from casting a shadow over Russo-German relations."

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

PORT ARTHUR GARRISON AT THEIR LAST LINE OF DEFENCES.

RUSSIAN WARSHIPS BEATEN BACK.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

A Reuter special message from Niu-chwang says that the Russian troops at Port Arthur have been driven back to their last line of defences. The Japanese have 350 guns in action.

A telegram from Tokio says that twelve destroyers, four torpedo boats and some gunboats emerged from Port Arthur on Monday night but were beaten back

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris says the heavy losses of the Japanese in the assaults upon the forts east and north of Port Arthur are now confirmed.

They lost in all 18,000 men, while the Russian losses were 4,000. It is now stated that the forts which were captured by the Japanese have been retaken by the Russians as the result of a victorious sortie by General Fock, and that the Japanese left behind them three siege guns, but no despatch from General Stoessel has yet reached St. Petersburg confirming this statement.

THE GREAT RETREAT.

RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM LIAO-YANG IMMINENT.

The Japanese Legation have issued the following telegram dated Tokio August 4 :—

General Oku reports as follows :—

"The enemy is continually retreating northward since August 2. Our army occupied on August 3. Hai-cheng and Ni-chwang which is thirty miles north-east of the open port of the same name."

The "Petit Parisien" publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg in which it is asserted that the abandonment of Liao-yang by General Kuropatkin is now believed to be probable. The general is said to have set fire to large quantities of his stores in the town

These fears give some idea of the despondency which prevails at St. Petersburg with regard to the war. The correspondents states that he has even heard them expressed by a general officer.

According to a despatch from the Liao-yang correspondent of the "Journal" the Japanese turning movement at Hai-cheng may have exceedingly grave consequences for the Russian arms. It is definitely asserted that Japanese transports have now arrived at Yingkow with fresh troops.

The correspondent declares that the battle of Tashikiau cannot be regarded as a Russian defeat, nor indeed as a battle as all in the true sense. The abandonment of Tashikiau, he asserts, was definitely decided upon for strategic reasons ten days before the Japanese attack was made.

THE EVACUATION OF HAICHENG.

A Tokio telegram states that the Russians began abandoning Haicheng on the 2nd inst., and the Japanese entered the place at noon on the following day without encountering any resistance. The Japanese occupied Niu-chwang on Wednesday.

HEAT EFFECTS OFFICERS.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Journal" says that a second Army Corps is to be immediately mobilised at St. Petersburg. It is reported that many of the Russian officers with the Manchurian Army lost their reason owing to the heat and other hardships experienced. A special commission has left for the theatre of war to make the necessary arrangements for the return of these officers.—General News.

THE RUSSIAN RAIDS.

DISCOURTESY TO A BRITISH OFFICER.

Persons who have arrived at Odessa from Port Said say that the Russian Volunteer cruisers St. Petersburg and Smolensk stayed a few days in the roadstead at Port Said. The commanders of the St. Petersburg and Smolensk strictly prevented vessels of all kinds from approaching the cruisers. Some boats that tried to approach had to retire hastily, the cruisers suddenly emitting clouds of scalding steam.

According to the Odessa "Novosti" one day a British gunboat appeared and sent an officer on board one of the cruisers to inquire why the Russian vessels had come to Port Said and what they intended to do. He was however unable to get any information ; the only answer he received to all his questions being "We are not bound to give you any information."

A Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg says with regard to the proposal which has been put forward that an international commission should be appointed to examine neutral ships before they reach the Red Sea it is suggested that this commission should sit at Port Said.

RUSSIANS PURSUING THREE SHIPS.

A Central News telegram from St. Petersburg states that the Russian auxiliary cruiser Don Ural, which left the Suez a few days ago, is in pursuit of three ships one alleged to be British and the others Swedish, which it is said are conveying five submarine boats and seven torpedo-boats in sections to Japan.

THE CASE OF THE KNIGHT COMMANDER.

RUSSIAN COMMANDER'S STORY.

The correspondent of the Journal de St. Petersburg at Vladivostok says that the skipper and crew of the sunken British ship Knight Commander reached Vladivostok on Tuesday. The skipper could not believe the fate that the cargo he had on board was contraband. The ship sank thirteen minutes after she was hit.

The correspondent adds that Commander Jessen fired four shots across the bows of the ship before the Knight Commander was stopped. She had nearly 4 000 tons of railway material on board, but no coal. Being bayond Yokohama, Commander Jessen considered that the ship was not taking her proper course. As he had not enough coal to take the vessel to Vladivostok, Commander Jessen decided that he would not release the ship and give the enemy 4,000 tons of rails and, keeping in view the interests of Russia, he decided to take the responsibility of destroying the vessel.

THE HUMOUR OF THE "NOVOYE VREMYA"

In an article yesterday the "Novoye Vremya" comments, in an ironical strain, on the report that the contrabands on the English coast have received instructions to be on the look-out for the vessels of the Russian Baltic squadron which were shortly expected in the English Channel, and says that the roles are changed. "It is now the British fleet which fears the Russians, and Russia is mistress of the sea. If the appearance of two cruisers causes these apprehensions," the journal asks "what will happen when the Baltic squadron anchors off Plymouth?"

Commenting on the passage of the Dardanelles, the "Novoye Vremya" says the Porte has no right to refuse the passage to the vessels of the Russian Volunteer squadron when the latter appear as merchantmen. "Nor," the journal adds, "has Turkey the right, any more than Great Britian to search ships for contraband of war, since both Turkey and Great Britian are neutral States. Russia, on the other hand, being a belligerent, possesses that right.

MORE SACRILEGE IN RUSSIA.

At Rshaff, in the Government of Twer, a Book of the Gospels, with a silver cover, the silver altar vessels and crosses, and a number of holy pictures were stolen from the Okowitz Church, which is situated in the middle of the town.

PRECAUTIONS AT NIJNI-NOVGOROD FAIR.

Special police regulations are issued this year for the Nijni-Novgorod Fair which has just commenced. No meetings may be held in the district without special police permission, and visitors to the fair are forbidden to carry either firearms or lethal weapons. It is further prohibited "to spread rumours calculated to agitate the people and disturb the security."

PROFESSOR'S DAUGHTER HANGED.

The daughter of a celebrated professor of medicine Doctor Mersheyefsky, has been hanged in Russia for sedition. While working in the Winter Place with the Empress in preparing packets of books and pamphlets for the wounded soldiers, she inserted inflammatory leaflets in those books, calling on the soldiers to oppose the Government and disobey their military orders.

THE MALACCA.

STATEMENT BY THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Russian "Official Messenger" publishes the following statement by the Russian Government regarding the seizure of the P. and O. Company's steamer Malacca by the Russian Volunteer cruiser St. Petersburg in the Red Sea. The statement says ;—

"From the beginning of the Russo-Japanese war the Russian Government took measures to prevent the transport of contraband of war to Japan by vessels of neutral countries. In the regulations sanctioned by the Tsar on February 14, 1904, which Russia proposed to follow during the war, a list was given of articles regarded by us as contraband of war. It was also declared that the military and maritime authorities would reserve to themselves the right of rigidly executing the decision contained in the regulation for naval prizes sanctioned by the Tsar on March 27, 1895 and in the instructions confirmed by the Council of the Admiralty on September 20, 1900, regarding the procedure for stopping, visiting and seizing as well as for carrying off and delivering over vessels and cargoes seized.

"The vessels St. Petersburg and Smolensk of the Volunteer fleet, having received a special commission, the term of which has already expired on proceeding to their destinations, acted in accordance with the above decisions, and while passing through the Red Sea stopped and visited all suspected vessels they encountered in those waters.

"It was under these conditions that the commander of the St. Pezersburg stopped among others, the British vessel Malacca the captain of which refused to show the ship's papers relating to the cargo, a refusal which led to the seizure of the vessel and the decision to send it to Port Alexander III., Libau with a view to throwing light on the matter.

"Nevertheless, in view of an official statement of the British Government that the Malacca was carrying British. State cargo, the Imperial Government acting in agreement with the British Government, decided that a fresh visit should be paid to the seized vessel at the nearest port on its route in presence of a British Consul. The visit took place at Algiers.

"The British Consul General officially certified that the military stores on board the Malacca continued to be the property of the British Government and that the rest of the cargo was not contraband of war. Taking this attention into consideration the Imperial Government decided to liberate the cargo and the vessel.

"This decision must not, however, be interpreted as a renunciation by the Imperial Government to despatch alike cruisers and warships in general to prevent the carrying of contraband of war for our enemy."

OTHER LINERS OVERHAULED.

The Anchor Line have received the following letter from Captain Hamilton, of the Daimatia, dated July 18th, confirming a cable hitherto unpublished :—

"At 11.24 yesterday forenoon, when approaching Abu Alt Channel, we encountered a Russian armed cruiser, which hoisted signal for us to stop instantly. With this order I complied at 11'54.

"An armed party, consisting of two officers and fifteen men were alongside. The officers boarded the steamer and overhauled all the papers, including manifests from Glasgow and Liverpool. I was also questioned as to whether there were any Japanese on board or not. I learned that the cruiser was the Smolensk, formerely one of the Russian Volunteer fleet, but now flying the pennant and the Russian naval ensign.

"In conversation with the officer, I remarked that I strongly suspected his vessel to be one of the two vessels which arrived at Port Said flying the Red Cross Flag. At least one of them was doing so and caused considerable comment at the canal, particulars of which I heard there a few days ago. He gave a sort of half denial to my statement.

"The party left the ship at five minutes past twelve, and at thirteen minutes past the cruiser signalled that I might proceed."

Lloyd's agent at Port Said telegraphs :—"Passes not being granted steamers any nationality. Russian Consul Suez issued one to German steamer without authority. Russian Consul-General Cairo instructs will not grant others pending instructions.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE THIBETAN EXPEDITION.

IN the House of Commons, on Tuesday, August 2 Mr. Brodrick, in reply to Mr. Lambert, said it was very difficult to give estimates of the losses inflicted on the Thibetans. The India Office had only received the figures for five engagements, and they showed a total of 1,055 killed and wounded and 270 prisoners.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF BRITISH RIDINGMASTERS AND QUARTERMASTER IN INDIA.

On Wednesday, August 3. Sir Seymour King asked the Secretary of State for India : Whether representations have been made to the Indian Government and the Commander-in-Chief in India to the effect that ridingmasters and quartermasters of the British Services doing duty in India receive less pay and allowances than they would be entitled to receive if serving at home, and moreover that, while all British Service officers doing duty in India receive an increase of pay while so employed, no such increase is given to ridingmasters and quartermasters ; and whether he will examine into and redress any differences which may exist in the pay of those ranks.

Mr. Brodrick : No official recommendation has been made to me on the subject of the Indian pay and allowances of ridingmasters and quartermasters of the British Service doing duty in India, but I will see that the attention of the Government of India is drawn to the matter.

THE INDIAN POLICE COMMISSION.

Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary of State for India : With regard to the proposals under consideration for the utilisation of the Indian indigenous village police as distinguished from the uniformed district police can some such proposals towards extending the use of the village police as partly substituting them for district police be given effect to without waiting for any elaborated plan dealing with the whole soubject of the Indian police services.

Mr. Brodrick : I am unable to make any announcement as to measures to be undertaken to give effect to the recommendations of the Indian Police Commission until I receive the conclusions of the Government of India upon the report. As I have already stated on previous occasions, that Government has been asked to deal with the report as expeditiously as possible.

EXTENSION OF SERVICE IN INDIA, &c.

Sir James Fergusson asked the Secretary of State for war, how many soldiers who had completed two years' service and were entitled to extend their service elected to do so in 1904 in India and elsewhere, respectively ; and how many so situated did not extend in India and elsewhere.

Mr. Arnold-Forster : The following statement shows (1) the number of three years men (rank and file) of cavalry, artillery, and infantry units on the strength of the Army on July 1, 1904, who had completed two years' service ; (2) number in (1) who elected to extend their service ; (3) number in (1) who did not extend their service :—

Distribution.	(1) Total number of rank and file with over two years' service.	(2) Number of those in (1) who extended service.	(3) Number of those in (1) who did not extend.
India.....	2,035	1,192	843
Elsewhere ...	10,246	1,823	8,423
Total.....	12,281	3,015	9,266

MANUFACTURE OF EQUIPMENTS IN INDIA.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India : In view of the fact that it is the policy of the Government to make India, as far as possible, independent of assistance from Home in the matter of war material, will he state the value of the equipments, other than guns and rifles, which have been manufactured in Indian Government factories and by private firms in India, respectively, during the last two years.

Mr. Brodrick : I regret that I am unable to give the information asked for, as it would require considerable research.

FROM MANCHURIA TO ST. PETERSURG THROUGH MONGOLIA.

According to a Reuter telegram from St. Petersburg two English newspaper correspondents have just arrived from the Far East having travelled through Mongolia and across the Gobi desert via Kalgan, Udi, and Kiakhta to Verchni Udinsk.

They had heard that a movement was on foot in Mongolia to raise an army to help the Tibetans against the British and at Urga which is the seat of a living Buddha a great meeting was being prepared for August 2, and thousands of lamas and disciples were already arriving. Priests and apostles it was stated were now being sent to India and China and even to Japan to preach a holy war against Great Britain. The two travellers called on the living Buddha who refused however to see any Englishman, and indeed declared that Englishmen had no right in his dominions. They met during their journey innumerable caravans some numbering as many as 8,000 camels or 1,500 bullock wagons with provisions destined for the Russian troops.

The railway round the South of Lake Baikal will, they believe, be completed by the end of September. At present the steamer Baikal makes four trips every 24 hours, taking 27 cars with 840 men over each time. They crossed in the Armstrong ice-breaker Angara, which makes five trips daily, besides these steamers there are tugs ceaselessly towing barges. Some of the cavalry going to the front ride round the south end of the lake. Three hundred and ten thousand troops are estimated to have crossed the lake since the war broke out, but probably half have been detained to guard the lines of communication. At every culvert there are four soldiers and at every bridge a detachment. The line is guarded to Irkutsk, and indeed to Moscow,

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

HOME.

A CONFERENCE on "Constructive Temperance Reform," over which Sir John Gorst M.P., presided, was held on Saturday, on the Garden City estate at Letchworth, near Hitchin.

British Medical Association.—A meeting in connection with this association's Oxford conference was held on the 28th to consider the alcohol question. —Mr. Lyttelton presided at a luncheon given on Saturday to members of the association visiting Leamington.

Cricket.—At Lord's, last week, Marlborough beat Rugby and Haileybury beat Cheltenham. Middlesex beat Essex ; while Hampshire drew with Surrey, Somerset with Sussex, Notts with Derbyshire and Yorkshire with the South Africans.—On Tuesday, Middlesex beat Somerset and Hampshire beat Derbyshire.—On Wednesday Notts beat Surrey, Kent beat Essex, Gloucestershire defeated Sussex, Worcestershire drew with Warwickshire, the South Africans beat Leicestershire, and Lancashire drew with Yorkshire.

Law.—The House of Lords, reversing Scottish decisions has given judgment against the United Free Church in a suit brought by the Free Church claiming the property held by the old Free Church before its amalgamation with the United Presbyterains.—The Court of Appeal has ordered a new trial in "Dakhyl v. Labouchere." The Court has allowed the appeal of the Great Fingall Consolidated from a judgment of Mr. Justice Kennedy holding the company liable in £20,000 damages to Messrs. Rubon and Johannesburg.—For keeping Hicks a physician charged with using instruments to procure miscarriage, has been acquitted.

Lord Rosebery writes saying that under certain limitations he welcomes the proposal of a colonial conference to consider whether fiscal union be practicable, Mr. Chamberlain writes to say he welcomes the letters, but he is afraid Lord Rosebery is still imperfectly informed as to the real issue. To suggest a conference on preference, while rigidly excluding all reference to taxes on food, would be childish and almost insulting.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston received the freedom of Derby on July 28, and attended a dinner of the United Club on August 1, when Mr. Balfour also spoke.

Motor-boat Race.—The British International Cup race was won at Ryde on July 30 by an English boat in competition with French and American boats.

Mr. Brodrick, Secretary for India, speaking on Wednesday at Farnham, criticized the recent tactics of the Opposition in the House of Commons, and defended the Licensing Bill and other features of the Government policy.

Naval and Military.—Captain Field succeeds Sir W. Wharton as Hydrographer of the Navy.—Sir N. Lyttelton held the half-yearly inspection of the Military Academy, Woolwich, on July 28.—The combined home and Channel fleets and the cruiser squadron left Mount's Bay on August 2 for fleet evolutions.—The committee on naval boilers has issued its final report.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords, on July 29, the Finance Bill passed through all its stages, in spite of Opposition protests. The Licensing Bill was read a second time on August 2, after a two days' debate, an amendment moved by Lord Peel being rejected by 142 to 47.—In the House of Commons, on July 28, the Finance Bill was read a third time, by 203 to 129. On the 29th the Licensing Bill was also read a third time, a motion, for its rejection being defeated by 217 to 129. On August 1, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman moved a vote of censure, on the ground that certain Ministers by taking office in the Liberal Unionist association had committed themselves to preferential duties on food. The motion was rejected by 288 to 210. On the 2nd, the Prime Minister announced the Bills which it was still hoped to pass, and a vote for the expenses of the Imperial Defence Committee was passed. On the 3rd the House discussed Irish affairs, including the case of Constable Anderson.—The House of Lords Committee on the Chantrey Trust has concluded the hearing of witnesses.—Mr. G. W. Palmer, M.P. for Reading, has resigned ; and Mr. C. T. Ritchie, M. P., for Croydon, has decided not to seek re-election. Mr. Arnold-Forster will not again stand for West Belfast.

The Cambridge University extension summer meetings were opened at Exeter last Friday, when the Bishop of Bristol delivered an inaugural address on "Universities." On Saturday, lectures were delivered by Dr. Kirkpatrick, Master of Selwyn College, and Professor Grant, of Leeds University. Sir W. White lectured on Wednesday on "Modern Development of Construction of the Royal Navy."

The Coal Conciliation Board, at a meeting held on Wednesday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, decided, by the casting vote of the chairman, Lord James of Hereford, that a reduction of 5 per cent. in miners' wages shall come into operation on the first making-up day in the present month.

The Tariff Commission has adjourned for the recess, after hearing 84 witnesses.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals held its annual meeting on July 28 at St. James's-hall, Lord Aberdare presided, and among the other speakers were Lord Kilmorey and Sir Howard Vincent, M. P.

Yachting.—The Royal Yacht Squadron regatta opened on August 2 at Cowes. The King's Cup was won by Brynhild and the German Emperor's Cup by Creole.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—A motion of want of confidence in the South Australian Government has been defeated.—A match for the sculling championship of the world and £1,000 was rowed on Saturday at Sydney, George Town, the holder, won easily.

Canada.—The Minister of Militia has applied to the War Office for an Imperial officer as Chief of Staff of the Militia.—Lord Dundonald sailed for England on July 30.—An amendment to the Militia Bill allows troops to be sent out of the country.

India.—The expedition to Tibet on July 24 reached Khamba Barchi, where letters were received from the capital asking that the negotiations should take place short of Lhasa.—Major Brotherton, chief transport officer, was drowned while crossing the Tsangpo.—The force was expected to reach Lhasa on August 3.

South Africa.—A steamer with nearly 2,000 Chinese coolies for the Rand has reached Durban, and another has left China.

FOREIGN.

France.—There is a complete rupture of diplomatic relations with the Vatican. The Bishop of Dijon, who went to Rome in obedience to the Papal summons, has been notified that his stipend is suspended. The Bishop of Laval does not propose to follow the Bishop of Dijon's example.

Germany.—The commercial treaty with Russia has been signed.—The officer who was the "villain" of Lieutenant Bilse's novel has been tried and sentenced for maltreating soldiers and for perjury.

Morocco.—Two French warships have arrived at Tangier, besides a British cruiser.—The Sultan has confiscated El Menebhi's property.—The Tangier garrison have refused to go on duty till they have received arrears of pay.

Russia.—The murder of M. de Plehve has created a great sensation. The assassin is described as neither a Finn nor a Jew, but a Russian. About 1,00 arrests are said to have been made.—General Schauman, member of General Bobrikoff's assassin, has been deported from Finland to Russia.

The War.—General Oku's detailed report on the battle of Ta-shih-chiao states that up to nightfall on July 24 the Japanese attacks were repelled, but a night attack by the right wing succeeded, and after stubborn fighting the Russians evacuated their lines. The Japanese lost 1,071 killed and wounded ; the Russians about 2,000. Lieutenant-General Sir Ian Hamilton says that the position was not specially strong or held with the idea of obstinately defending it.—At the end of last week the Japanese armies began a general advance, and on July 31 and August 1, there was severe fighting 25 miles from Liauyang. The Russians were driven from their positions and retreated towards An-ping and Tang-ho-yen. A Russian force occupying strongly intrenched heights round To-mo-cheng, 15 miles south-east of Haicheng, had to retreat on Hai-cheng, leaving 150 dead. The Japanese, whose casualties numbered nearly 400, captured six field guns. Hai-cheng has now been evacuated by the Russians. Our Tokio Correspondent says that the Russian screen has been forced back to positions only 14 miles from Liau-yang.—From Tokio it is reported that after three days' desperate fighting the Japanese have captured Shantaikau, an important defence of Port Arthur.—A Chifu despatch speaks of a fierce Japanese assault, which was repulsed with heavy loss on both sides.—There is indirect confirmation of the Chinese report that three Russian destroyers were crippled or sunk off Port Arthur.—The Vladivostok squadron safely repassed the Tsugaru Strait on Saturday. The Japanese squadron on the lookout never sighted it. Admiral Skrydlov, in his report of the raid, alleges that the sinking of the steamer Knight Commander was justified. A German steamer also was sunk. The Russian Government states that the release of the Malacca implies no renunciation of the intention to despatch auxiliary cruisers and warships in general to prevent the carrying of contraband.—A Japanese Administrator has assumed control of Niu-chwang. The Japanese have established there a large depot of supplies. They have taken possession of the Russo-Chinese Bank, refusing to recognize its transfer to the French Consular Agent. An American merchant who has reached Chifu says that Russian troops are arriving at Kuantiu 22,000 weekly.

Turkey.—Fighting with Armenian bands is officially reported.

Obituary.—Mr. F. Goodall, R. A. ; General Sir A. Howlett ; Mr. James Fox ; Judge O'Connor Morris, Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Simpson ; Lieutenant-Colonel E. A. Sandham ; Major-H. Beamish ; Major R. N. Dickens ; Captain W. D. L'Estrange ; Captain E. H. Bayly, R. N. ; Dr. C. R. Wilson, chief of Patna ; the Rev. A. Ogilvie, LLD, Mr. C. H. Roberts,—"Times."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY, JULY 30.

Royal Marine Art.—General C C Suther to be placed on the Retired List on attaining the age of 65 years ; Lieut.-Gen. A French, C B to be general, vice Suther, retired ; Major-Gen. G F Pengelley to be lieutenant-general, vice French, promoted ; Col. Commandant W Campbell, aid-de-camp to be major-general, vice Pengelley, promoted ; Col. second Commandant J B Leafe to be colonel commandant, vice Campbell, promoted ; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. W C Nicholls to be colonel second commandant, vice Leafe, promoted ; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. L T Pease to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Nicholls, promoted ; Capt. and Brevet Major H F Machay to be major on the establishment, vice Pease promoted.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub.-Lieut. G E Warner to be lieutenant.

WAR OFFICE, AUG. 2

1st Life Guards—Lieut. the Hon. F E Guest to be captain, vice E W Clowes, D S O resigned.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Major H Mercer to be lieutenant-colonel, vice F S Garratt, C B, D S O, transferred to 6th Dragoon Guards (Carbiniers).

4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards—Lieut. H E Gurney is placed on tempory half-pay on account of ill-health.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars—Capt. the Hon. J Dawnay, D S O retires on retired pay to serve in the Imperial Yeomanry under the condition of Article 509, Royal Warrant, Oct. 26, 1900.

18th (Princess of Wales's) Hussars—Lieut. J G Dugdale D S O is seconded for service as an adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Major G F Herbert is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health ; Supernumerary Capt. H O Sheppard to be captain, vice L M Dyson ; Supernumerary Capt. W P L Davies to be captain, vice J F Barlow. The date of restoration to the establishment of Lieut. H de C Matthews is June 30, 1904, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of June 21, 1904 ; Second Lieut. J R L French is placed on the Half-Pay List temporary on account of ill-health ; Capt. L M Dyson to be adjutant, vice Capt. H D O Ward, who has vacated that appointment ; Capt. J F Barlow to be adjutant, vice Capt. W P L Davies, who has vacated that appointment.

Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned supernumerary captains to be captains :—F C Poole, S O, vice W C A Nicholson, promoted ; A H Ollivant, vice E de H Smith, seconded.

FOOT GUARDS.

Scots Guards.—Capt. R S Tempest to be adjutant, vice Lieut. W J M Hill, who has resigned that appointment.

Irish Guards.—Lieut.-Col. D J Hamilton has been permitted to assume the surname of Proby, in lieu of and in substitution for that of Hamilton.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.)—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants : J M Salmond, vice J T Lodwick, seconded ; C L Hodgson vice J M Salmond, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

The King's (Liverpool Regt.)—Lieut. J Radford has been permitted to assume the surname of Norcop in addition to and after that of Radford.

The Lincolnshire Regt.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants :—L P Reeves, vice F W Greatwood, appointed adjutant ; V de Hoghton, vice C G V Wellesley, seconded.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf.)—Lieut. H I R Allfrey to be captain, vice A R Foord, seconded.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenant :—J W C O Glencross, vice G A Douglas, resigned ; G J K Henson, vice C R T Hopkinson, seconded ; R D Tandy, vice C L Brierley, seconded.

The Cheshire Regt.—Lieut A V Richardson resigns his commission ; Supernumerary Lieut F H Mahony to be lieutenant, vice A V Richardson.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers—The restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Lieut H Maddick bears date June 7 1904, instead of as notified in "Gazette" of July 1 1904.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Major G N Monro retires on retired pay ; Lieut G A Sneath resigns his commission ; Second Lieut R W Pepys to be lieutenant, vice N C Duncan, seconded.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt) Second Lieut J C Burnett to be lieutenant, vice J R Brunker, promoted.

The Royal Sussex Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants :—G C Drinan, vice R St P Mosgrove, seconded ; A W K Loyd on augmentation ; J L Sleeman, on augmentation.

The South Staffordshire Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants :—A F de Trafford, D S O (since deceased) vice J L Curtis, seconded ; P B Crozier, vice A F de Trafford, D S O, deceased.

The Welsh Regt—Lieut J H Nash from half-pay to be lieutenant supernumerary to the establishment, with precedence next below D Webb.

The Essex Regt—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants is antedated as follows :—A N Thompson to April 19.1904 on augmentation ; G J G Hanson to April 19, 1904, on augmentation ; A T W Constable to April 22, 1904, vice W McD Allardice, seconded The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants :—A Riddell, vice R N Thompson, seconded for service with the Indian Army ; J H Pattison vice L O W Jones, seconded.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—Supernumerary Lieut J C Parker to be lieutenant, on augmentation ; second Lieut W C O, Phillips to be lieutenant on augmentation.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf.)—Major R C Money to be lieutenant-colonel, vice H N C Heath, appointed to the staff.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Major C Ashburnham retires, receiving a gratuity ; Capt E Northey to be major, vice C Ashburnham. The undermentioned supernumerary lieutenants to be on augmenta tion :—G H Barnett, G C Keily. Lieut F W Parish, from 1st batt the Royal Sussex Regt, to be second lieutenant.

The Gordon Highlanders—Second Lieutenant E H Sleigh, from 6th batt the Manchester Regt, to be second lieutenant.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders—Lieut C G Collins resigns his commission.

The Connaught Rangers—Second Lieutenant H J Nolan-Ferral to be lieutenant, vice A E L Owen, resigned.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt (Royal Canadians)—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants :—B S J McMurray, vice D Cameron, seconded for sevice with the Indian Army ; M C Heenan, vice B S J McMurray, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants on augmentation T T Stubbs, H J C Doland, S O.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own)—The promotion to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants is antedated as follows :—C Shawe to April 12, 1904, on augmentation ; C E Harrison, to 27, 1904, vice the Hon J A Crichton, resigned ; W W Seymour, to April 29, 1904, vice the Hon H Dawnay D S O, seconedd. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants is antedated as follows :—W V L Prescott-Westcar, to April 12, 1904, vice C Shawe ; J H Starky, to April 12, 1904 on augmentation ; O C S Gillnat, to April 12, 1904, on augmentation ; H M Pryce, to April 27, 1904, vice C E Harrison. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants :—F G H Philpot, vice W W Seymour, promoted ; G E W Lane vice W E Davis, promoted.

The West India Regt.—Lieut W M Richardson from 3rd batt the Hampshire Reg

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

A TRAGEDY'S SEQUEL.

NEARLY a quarter of a century has elapsed since the murder of Alexander II. of Russia. The death of M. Plehve is the sequel to that terrible tragedy. The dead minister was but newly rising into power when his master fell. It was the Tsar who had noted his genius in detective work, had seen him work out the mystery of the attack upon the Winter Palace, and had made him chief of all his great force of secret police. Then and there, as the mangled remains of his master lay within the Winter Palace, the fight to the death between Plehve and Nihilism was entered upon. He thought that he would win—nay, he believed that he had already. He despised the opposition, believed it killed. Had he lived in earlier times he might have said, as another did, "Let the people eat grass"—and have suffered like fate. As it is he has fought a long fight with Nihilism, helped to exterminate it in some quarters, or at least to remove a number of its disciples, and helped, too, to create it in stronger growth in many other directions.

FALSE SECURITY.

In spite of her secret police, Russia is a volcano. It has been so for a hundred years. Every now and then fire leaps up to indicate what is raging within. The flame dies down again and a conspiracy of optimists declares that all is peace within. But there is no peace. There was a revolution nipped in the bud on the day that they crowned Nicholas I., and the city re-echoed, not with the feu de joie proper to such an occasion, but to the roar of cannon loaded with grape shot fired into the mob. The fires still smouldered during the reign of Nicholas, and were not extinguished when Alexander II. came to the throne. "My son is an old woman," his stern father had said of the further emancipator. If his own father could not read aright the fine possibilities in the future ruler, still less were the people to be expected to do so. Apologists for Nihilism of those days will tell you that it was the notoriously immoral private life of the emancipator which drove his people to attempt his life, just as it caused so serious an estrangement between himself and his son, the future Alexander III., that the latter was once placed under arrest, at any rate, after the Treaty of Berlin all the old ferocity marked the attempts against the life of the Tsar. There is not in history the equal of that fight between authority and lawlessness—unless it be the culminating horror of yesterday.

HUMAN BLOOD-HOUNDS.

It was forgotten that under the Emperor forty thousand estates had been bought up and given to the freed serfs, that land equalling the size of Belgium had been so distributed, and an equal area sold at old-song prices. The Nihilists were determined on blood. The life of the Tsar was attempted in the street; St. Petersburg was declared in a state of siege, so were other considerable cities of Russia. Every householder was compelled to keep a guard at his door from nightfall to sunrise. All private printing presses were confiscated, and the streets lined with soldiery. Still the walls were placarded with Nihilist proclamations. Doubled and trebled guards surrounded the Winter Palace, yet the royal dining room was undermined, and a train fired which had sunk the Emperor and all his guests had not the non-arrival at the appointed dinner hour of one of the number delayed the arrival of company. They blew up the train by which he was to travel, they laid bombs in the cathedral where he was to worship; they tracked him to Paris and repeated there the attempts which had proved futile at home.

THE BLOW FALLS.

The man who now lies dead and dismembered in St. Petersburg was taking a hand in this relentless struggle. He was hunting the hunters of the Czar. But they were too many. On a Sunday in March, twenty-three years ago, the blow fell. Plans had been laid with terrible accuracy. If the Emperor took one route to the parade ground, they would annihilate him by means mines laid below the ground if he went another way they would slay him by bombs hand-thrown. He took the second route, and the bomb was flung. It smashed part of his carriage, but he was unhurt, and his coachman drove furiously for the Winter Palace. But men around had been wounded, and the Czar insisted on stopping to see them. He stepped out, looked at his would-be murderer, and ordered his removal. As he turned to remount his carriage, a second bomb was thrown. They carried a human wreck back to the Winter Palace, and in ninety minutes the Emperor of all the Russias lay dead.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

None of us knew till long after how tremendously tragic a moment for Russia that really was. That very day Alexander II. had determined to crown the work which the earlier years of his reign had seen inaugurated by granting his people a constitution; to give that for which they have been praying ever since the light of education first began to illumine their dark minds. Death stepped in to prevent the consummation of that pious resolution. Even now it was not too late to give effect to the dead man's wish. Alexander III. hesitated, almost resolved to bestow upon the nation the constitution as his father's dying bequest. What a tremendously dramatic situation in history was marred here. His course was determined by there reaching him a threatening manifesto from the Nihilists. He shut his teeth, the constitution was put away, and M. Plehve was bidden to go on with the struggle which ended in his own death.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

The late Lord Augustus Loftus was in St. Petersburg when the notorious Vera Sassoulitch was tried for her life for shooting General Trepoff, a predecessor of M. Plehve as head of the Police. And our Ambassador marvelled how the woman gained her acquittal. He would have marvelled still more could he have peeped behind the scenes. She told her confident afterwards that she was overwhelmed by astonishment and sadness at her acquittal. Had I been convicted I should have been prevented by main force from doing anything further and should have been tranquil: and the thought of having done all I was able for the cause would have been a consolation to me. She bpooded after her release. Vera would like to shoot Trepoff's every day, or at least once a week, said one of her friends, and because this cannot be done she frets." That is the sort of person the Russian police have to combat, utterly indifferent to human life, willing to sacrifice their own and companions' to gratify revenge against and enemy or an unpopular system. To what extent the Russian method of Government is responsible for creating such a condition is another consideration.

LAYING A MINE.

It was curious that so desperate a character as "Stepniak," as to whose having murdered General Messentzoff, the successor of the man at whom Vera Sassoulitch aimed, there can be little doubt—it is curious that he should escape manifold perils at home to die on a railway, run over in the suburbs in London. He told us a good many secrets before he died. One was a wonderful story of the abortive laying of a mine in Moscow for the Emperor Nicholas. The conspirators took a house. Only a man and his wife appeared. The rest came by night, as did their stores. They burrowed in the earth, with trowels for tools and a hand-compass for guide. Water leaked in upon them and froze. In the mud and liquid they worked up to their knees, even lay in it. To raise sufficient money for the mine they actually mortgaged the house beneath which the letter was being prepared. The work was almost finished when the officer, accompanied by the police, came to make the necessary survey preparatory to the mortgage. All trace of the mine was hidden. Had it been discovered there stood Sophia Perovskaia ready to explode a charge of nitro-glycerine and blow the house and its inmates to eternity.

THE WAY OUT.

Just how many prisoners there are in the various penal establishments of the Russian Emperor, no man can say. M. Plehve himself did not know. Once within the fortress in the Neva a man is "dead" and forgotten. Sometimes they come out, but when they do, it is not unlikely that their exit has not been officially sanctioned. We have living in our midst to-day one who escaped from the jaws of death—Prince Kropotkin, the great scholar and traveller who has found in England the peaceful home which his own land could not afford him. He was imprisoned for a political offence in the dread fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. Three years of its rigours brought him to death's door. He was removed to the military hospital within the fortress, and there formulated a scheme for escape. Means of communication with outside friends were established. The floating of a red balloon as signal failing the playing of a violin in a room overlooking the prison yard was to be the sign for the rush to be made.

A SCIENTIST'S STRATEGY.

Now the whole plan depended upon a scientific observation. When at exercise, the Prince was accompanied step by step by an armed sentinel, who paced between him and the gate. The prisoner took slow short steps, and the soldier, to avoid weariness, followed a line parallel, but five paces nearer the gate. He was thus able to make ten paces longer than his captive's, and at each extremity of his line was the same distance from the gate as the prisoner was at the extremity of his own line. "Therefore," argued the mathematician, "if I make a dash for it the sentry, by a natural instinct, will rush to seize me, instead of running to the gate to cut off my retreat, and would thus have to describe two sides of the triangle, while I should describe the third alone." It worked out exactly as the Prince bargained. The fiddle sounded "all clear," the prisoner flung off his cloak and leapt for the gate. The sentry rushed at him, lost ground, failed to stab him with his bayonet the Prince sprang into a vehicle waiting outside the gate, and was whirled away to safety.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 20.

Saturday.—Pressure has risen slightly to briskly in North-West India and slightly in Burma. Pressure changes elsewhere have been unimportant except at the head of the Bay where the barometer has fallen, thus causing an intensification of the depression shown there yesterday. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Behar and East Central Provinces and local rain in Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, West Himalayas and the Submontane districts. Dehra-Dun reports 6 1/2 inches, Chaibassa, Patna 2 1-2; Rangoon, Lashio, Bogra, Benares, Chakrata, Rawalpindi 2; Bareilly, Murree, Sambalpur, Falsepoint, Cuttack 1 1-2; Monywa one inch and Minbu, Balasore half an inch. The maximum or day temperature yesterday was in considerable to large defect in South Behar, Chota Nagpur, Orissa and the East Central Provinces. Temperature has fallen in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province. The depression at the head of the Bay will probably continue to intensify during the next 24 hours. Rain will probably be light to moderate on the Burma Coast and light in the interior districts. Local rain is likety in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces, West Himalaya and sub-Himalayas, and light to moderate rain in Orissa, Chotta Nagpur and the east Central Provinces.

SIMLA, AUGUST 21.

Sunday:—Pressure has fallen slightly to briskly in lower Bengal and the depression at the head of the Bay has intensified, the deficiency of pressure at Saugor Island now being one-fifth of an inch. Pressure has risen slightly in Punjab and Gujarat and is in moderate to excess in Gujarat and North-west of the Peninsula. Light to moderate general rain has fallen in Burma, Bihar, east of United Provinces, Chota Nagpur, light rain over the greater part of Bengal, local rain in Assam, east of Central Provinces, showers in West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas. Lucknow and Allahabad report 2 1-2 inches, Tavoy, Moulmein, Rangoon and Jessore 2; Mergui, Akyab, Patna, Benares, Bahraich, Ranikhet and Hazaribagh 1 1-2, Minbu, Mandalay, Saugor island, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Khushab, Chaibassa and Cuttack 1; Darbhanga, Mainpuri, Balasore and False Point half an inch. The depression at the head of the Bay will probably cross the coast during the next 24 hours and move slowly in a north-westerly direction. The rain will probably increase in Bengal and Assam. Light to moderate rain is likely in Burma and Chota Nagpur, local rain in Bihar, United and Central Provinces. Local showers are possible in West Himalayas and Sub-Himalayas.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Ismaila, Captain A. E. Stebbing, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Colombo, reports having experienced from Calcutta fresh to strong monsoon with high seas, and from Colombo fine weather with light wind and no rain except a shower off Vingorla.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Temperature in Shade. Average hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	....	....	....	....	87·9	49	.....	0·6	....
Jask	29·512	....	8	96·3	88·7	84	.....	0·00	— 0·3
Muscat	29·523	SE	3	88·8	87·0	81	.....	0·00	— 0·0
Aden	29·727	NE	4	92·8	82·8	77	.....	0·04	— 0·17
Lahore	29·483	W	2	100·9	83·8	66	.....	4·25	— 6·82
Sirsa	29·532	SW	12	101·8	82·0	74	.....	2·39	— 5·84
Delhi	29·544	W	5	90·4	75·8	78	.....	13·75	— 3·35
Agra	29·562	NW	1	89·0	76·1	83	0·22	7·03	— 4·28
Cawnpore	29·598	WSW	4	86·3	79·8	89	0·02	3·97	+ 17·35
Allahabad	29·618	WSW	6	85·6	78·1	91	0·01	21·77	+ 0·15
Jhansi	29·53	WSW	5	86·2	75·0	80	1·42	38·5	- 12·79
Jacobabad	29·474	SSE	2	101·4	79·2	70	.....	0·4	— 1·35
Karachi	29·58	WSW	14	84·8	77·7	78	.....	0·00	— 5·69
Jeypore	29·646	WSW	5	85·7	73·6	74	.....	15·54	— 0·8
Ajmere	29·556	W	11	85·9	74·0	82	.....	4·38	— 2·60
Deesa	29·6·6	S	9	94·6	76·0	74	.....	5·25	— 1·8
Ahmedabad	29·620	SSW	3	89·6	76·6	77	.....	7·49	— 0·3
Bhuj	29·52	SW	23	89·6	77·1	74	.....	4·6	— 9·3
Jamnagar	29·638	SSW	22	92·0	78·2	74	.....	8·1	— 9·09
Dwarka	29·654	WSW	21	84	77·7	81	0·01	2·15	....
Rajkot	29·673	SW	17	92·9	76·6	80	.....	11·01	— 10·05
Bhavnagar	29·6·3	SW	16	95·1	76·0	69	.....	4·45	— 7·4
Para.									
Veraval	29·685	SW	16	81·7	76·3	85	.....	6·2	— 7·47
Neemuch	29·69	WSW	18	83·0	70·7	8	.....	1·46	— 6·84
Indore	29·72	W	5	86·6	69·8	80	0·22	12·25	— 4·1
Saugor	29·679	WSW	9	85·9	74·1	88	0·27	33·56	+ 4·50
Jubbulpore	29·664	WSW	4	83·9	71·1	92	0·34	27·82	— 1·09
Hoshangabad	29··08	SW	....	79·	73·2	89	0·05	20·79	— 11·66
Khandwa	29·71	WNW	9	82·7	74·6	79	0·03	7·81	— 10·39
Raipur	29·642	WSW	7	87·6	71·6	89	9·10	47·2	— 4·52
Nagpur	29·701	W	8	81·8	73·6	78	0·03	19·22	— 8·7
Amraoti	29·723	WSW	13	81·1	74·2	73	.....	15·27	— 4·91
Akola	29·738	NW	10	83·0	73·8	73	0·05	15·61	— 3·97
Surat	29·711	W	12	88·1	78·1	80	.....	8·26	— 2·53
Malegaon	29·702	WSW	14	90·9	70·6	61	.....	9·18	— 2·74
Bombay	29·763	WSW	13	83·5	78·9	84	0·01	29·25	— 24·14
Poona	29·790	SW	18	85·5	74·4	67	.....	4·56	— 9·16
Ahmednagar	29·756	SW	11	87·9	66·9	58	.....	4·44	— 4·61
Aurangabad	29·753	SW	15	86·8	67·2	79	.....	7·36	....
Sholapur	29·775	WSW	16	94·2	71·6	69	.....	9·10	— 2·41
Ratnagiri	29··03	SW	9	84·8	75·9	5	0·16	81·91	+ 2·19
Bijapur	29·782	SSE	15	8·4	67·8	55	.....	3·9	— 3·16
Belgaum	29·805	WSW	12	7·3	65·.	83	0·02	34·58	+ 4·45
Mormugoa	29·842	NW	....	84·5	76·8	86	....	79·5	+ 11·63
Karwar	29·851	WSW	5	83·2	75·6	89	0·01	104·6	+ 11·34
Alangalore	29·863	WSW	3	85·9	73·9	88	0·53	100·51	+ 15·19
Calicut	29·865	NW	4	84·7	75·2	85	0·11	84·35	+ 9·59
Cochin	29·860	ENE	M	86·5	75·6	94	0·08	74·76	+ 14·56
Bangalore	29·573	WSW	11	83·3	64·8	8	....	9·73	— 0·29
Hyderabad (Deccan)	29·767	W	10	8·4	73·2	61	....	10·19	— 4·54
Masulipatam	29·767	NNW	10	96·1	80·6	70	....	12·63	— 1·79
Nellary	29·813	W	13	92·0	74·2	61	....	4·31	— 0·49
Cuddapa	29·798	E	6	98·2	79·4	60	....	0·67	— 1·78
Madras	29·76	SW	7	90·7	79·0	98	....	9·34	+ 0·25
Coimbatore	29·841	SW	9	86·	70·6	56	....	4·03	+ 0·61
Trichinopoly	29·794	W	5	99·6	77·8	69	....	1·21	— 3·27
Nagapatam	29·771	W	7	98·7	7·.5	69	....	3·33	— 2·71
Colombo	29·849	SW	8	85·5	77·0	87	0·1	18·53	+ 3·22

In column Wind, "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J, H.=0·01 (39·01); G. T.H.=0·07 39·76); St. G. H.=0·03 (35·69); C, P.=0·01 (29·25)

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole area. The barometer is in slight to moderate excess of normal in almost all districts.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Lahore, Cawnpore, Jacobabad and Madras and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to strong in Lower Sind, over the greater part of Gujarat and the Bombay Presidency and at Neemuch.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 6° in excess at Deesa, Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Masulipatam and Cuddapah. The maximum varied from 103° at Jacobabad to 74° at Belgaum and the minimum from 82° at Lahore and Sirsa to 64° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy over nearly the whole country.

Rain has fallen at 10 stations, out of which Raipur reports nearly an inch, Karwar about half an inch Cawnpore and Belgaum about a quarter of an inch; the rest very light showers.

Weather.—Conditions continue to be very weak and no rain beyond a few local scattered showers is to be expected.

The Mail Steamer "Caledonia" which left Aden on the 15th reports having experienced up to longitude 54° E. light variable winds and southerly swell; thence to longitude 64° E. moderate to fresh monsoon, occasionally blowing strong and a high sea and swell; thence to her arrival in port this morning moderate to gentle monsoon, cloudy weather and a high decreasing sea and swell.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th August 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·749
Temperature of the air	degrees 82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air	79·96
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·4
General Directionsof Wind.	WSW., SW., WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles	304
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	4·01
" " year	29·34
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th Aug.,	0·01

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Imani, 2,979 tons, Captin T B Peabody, sailed yesterday for Karachi, in balast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sofala, 3436 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in Ballast.

THE French Mail steamer Caledonien, 2540 tons, Captain H Gregori, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Marseilles 3rd August, with a general cargo and passengers

THE steamer Venetia, 2533 tons, Captain C F Reid, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Calcutta, 9th August, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Appalachee, 3426 tons, Captain J Simpson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Novorosisk, 1st August, with a cargo of 4388 tons of patrolieum.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nizam, 2041 tons, Captain A H Mackinnon, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 26th July, via cost porta. with a general cargo and 21 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ikhona 3383 tons, Captain H J Willsher, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via Coast, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs P de La Chorios as a passenger.

THE Hansa Line steamer Tannenfels, 3564 tons, Captain B Thulen, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo and 511 packages Mrs Wyse and daughter as passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 752 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G E Cox, Mr C Robinson, Mr Erskine and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ismaila, 3381 tons, Captain A E Stebbing, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Colcutta, 7th August via Colombo, with a general cargo and 3890 tons coa and the following passengers—Mr Pagot, Mr H Boutain Mr T D Mathews, Mr Bealke, and 12 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Katoria, 664 tons, Captain H McClelland, arrived in harbour yesterday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 20 cases opium and one gentleman and ten deck passengers. The Captain reports that the Chief, Mr H F Owen lost his right hand and wrist through an explosion of a blue light.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 18th August with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Prauce, Mr Black, Mr Haines, Mrs Jewanjee, companion and 4 children, Capt Gordon, Mr Tallershall, Colour Sergts Self and Tricky and 75 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt M R Hill		Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville		Royal Nav
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr De Berry		R I Marine
R I M S Canning	Comdr Wilson		R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	Lt Comdr A Rowand		R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr F H Heming	Survey steamer	
R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Marsack		R I Marine
Torpedo Boat	Baluchi		
Do	Karen		
Do	Pathan		

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—AUG. 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent.
R I M S Clive		Comdr Beauchamp		R I Marine
H M S Sphinx		Comdr. Kemp		Royal Navy
India	3591	Forbes		M M & Co
Mutra	2885	Alexander	L'pool &c.	M M & Co
Itola	3362	Lamarchand		M M & C
Nowshera	1561	Dewing		M M & C
Sealda	3438	Brown		M M & C
Lawada	2124	Hodgson		M M & C
Naseri	912	Mylerist		B & P S N C
Henzada	1341	Cuthbert		23-8 M M & Co
Caledonia	3529	Tocque		P & O
Tamenia	3564	Tweedie		Glade & Co
Dumra	762	Williams		M M & Co
Ikhona	3383	Willsher		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent.
A	Gairloch	2115	Craij	Marsagoa 24-8	F Muir & Co
D	City of Vienna	4349	D Morrison	Liles 27-8	K N & Co
G	Mozaffari	1337	Maloney	Sea Ports 23-8	B & P S N
H	Ar us	1722	Sutherland	Calcutta 23-8	F F C & Co
K	Mahammadi	1232	Galley	Repairing	B & P S N Co
L	Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Repairing	Shpd & Co
M	A Co	1410	Windebanks		1-10 M M & Co
N	Reichstag	1319	Thie	Zanzibar 27-8	A Strandee
P	Camberwell	2589	Baines	Antwerp 25-8	M M & Co
Q	Arabistan	1519	Binault	Chi 27-8	Latham

HARBOUR WALL P. DOCK.

Indravati	513	Mohamed	Karachi 23-8	Shpd & Co
Sarungi	547	Hossein	Repairing	Shpd & Co
Ronami	552	Ahmed	Repairing	Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Ballarat	2363	Longden	London	3-9	P & O
5	Bengal	751	Philipps	China	24-8	P & O S N Co
7	Tiemein	2555	Goldsmith	China	24-8	P & O S N Co
8	Trieste	203	Mecazzi	China	27-8	A L S N Co
10&11	Maroa	1457	Adams	Antwerp	3-9	K N & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel	Commander.	From
20	Caledonia s	Tocque	London, July 29
	Tannenfels	Toulen	Hamburg, July 16
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi, Aug 13
	Ikhona, s	Willsher	Calcutta, June 28
	Caledonia s	Tocque	Marseilles Aug 3
21	Venetia s	Reid	Calcutta Aug 9
	Katoria s	McClelland	Busreh Aug 13 and 18
	Appalachee s	Simpson	Novorosisk Aug 1
	Ismaila s	Stebbing	Calcutta Aug 7
	Nizam s	Mackinnon	Calcutta Aug 26

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Arabia s	Leigh	London
	Dwarka s	Rothwell	Karachi
21	Imani s	Peabody	Karachi
	Sofala s	Shepherd	Calcutta

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Names.	Tons.	From
16	Planet Mars	2533	Red Sea
16	Tara	3650	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Names.	Tons.	For
15	Neidenfels	3502	New York
16	Undas	379	Cape Ports
15	Umta	3454	Australia
16	Shirala	3355	Mauritius
17	Scharzfels	3651	Hamburg
17	Irtis	3382	Bombay
17	Chupra	1436	Bombay
17	Umlazi	1133	Cape Ports
17	Scindia	2050	Bombay
17	Trafalgar	2920	Bombay
17	Dalmatia	2019	London
17	Lord Kelvin	2232	Rangoon
17	Obra	3425	Rangoon
17	Orissa	3525	Bombay
17	Patrician	4859	London
17	Palawan	2986	London
17	Rajput	3615	Java ports
17	Falls of Keltic	2150	Madras
17	Gymeric	2598	Madras

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	From
19	Dorothy	Calcutta
15	Ockenfels	Bremen
16	Byculla	Rangoon
17	Clan Macintosh	Liverpool
18	Werdenfels	Antwerp

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, AUGUST 19.

The B I S N Co's steamer Goorka, left here this morning.

SUEZ, AUGUST 19.

The B I S N Co's steamer Rewa, left here this morning.

BRINDISI, AUGUST 18.

The Bombay mails of 6th instant arrived here to-day.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 29th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de la Ciotat, from Bombay arrived at Suez on Saturday the 20th instant at 8 p.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 20.

FOR PORTLAND VIA HONGKONG,

Bengal s—13 cases Indian cohdiments M M Poonjiajee and Co

FOR HONGKONG,

Bengal s—1 1-2 cwts ivory Abdool R Jackaria; 4 chests opium M H E Ellias; 20 cases Indian condiments, 1 case provision and 1 case butter M M Poonjiajee and Co

Tientsin s—37 1/2 cwts selarus D Vullybhai and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—10 cases opium Sassoon J David and Co; 14 cases condiments and 1 case curry powder M M Poonjiajee and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tientsin s—40 bales wool The Mutsui Bussan Kaisha

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY LIEUT. H. S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT R. L. H.

Bombay, August 22,

There will be Recruits drill in the Cathedral High School this Monday evening the 22nd and Town Hall Tuesday the 23rd instant from 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. R. L. H.

A MOTOR horse has made its appearance. It consists of a compact electrical apparatus, running on two wheels, and capable of attachment to any conveyance requiring motive power. Crowds watched it in the streets of Westminster recently.

SORE HANDS

Itching, Burning Palms, Painful Finger Ends,

With Brittle, Shapeless, Discolored Nails,

As Well as Roughness and Redness.

One Night Treatment with Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure.

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of Cuticura Soap. Dry and anoint freely with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, or bandage lightly in old, soft cotton or linen. For red, rough and chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with brittle, shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful, frequently curing in a single application.

Complete local and constitutional treatment for every humour of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair. Bathe with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales, and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and lastly, take the Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of Eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

"APENTA"

NATURAL HUNGARIAN APERIENT WATER

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

182

BEFORE GOING TO BED USE

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

instead of leaving your teeth exposed all night to the spread of decay.

In the morning it is refreshing and cooling to the mouth.

It has the largest sale of any dentifrice.

CALVERT'S Prickly-heat Soap

(10% Crystal Carbolic)

Is a pleasant antiseptic soap, specially suited for bath and toilet use in hot climates.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, ENGLAND.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, &c. Pleasant to take. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession. Prepared by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of inferior imitations. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., of all Chemists. HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in boxes only (never sold loose), each Lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 6, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

PERFECTLY COMFORTABLE

No matter how much pain your Rheumatism is causing you now, there is a remedy that will cure you. Little's Oriental Balm has soothed thousands of sufferers from this insidious disease. You can prove this very easily, by sending to your chemist for a bottle of this grand cure. It has never been equalled, in the wide range of modern medication. It is soothing and quieting in its action upon the inflamed and painful parts; and allays all irritation and suffering as if by magic. Get a bottle and you will never regret it.

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

GASTRITIS.

Soreness and pain over the pit of the stomach, inflammation, fever, loss of appetite and a generally enfeebled condition come from derangements of the digestion, over-eating or improper food. Get a bottle of Nature's Herbal Extract. It will restore tone to your digestive system; aid in the assimilation of your food; gently stimulate your liver, strengthen your bowels and put you in perfect physical condition generally. A course of this medicine means: Clean Complexion, Good Appetite, Strong Digestion, Happy Disposition, Perfect Sleep, Energy and Ambition for your daily work or play.

Sold at Annas 12 per bottle. Of all chemists and patent medicine vendors.

THE CONCENTRATED JUICES OF NATURES REMEDIES, ROOTS & HERBS

NATURE'S HERBAL EXTRACT CURES DYSPEPSIA

Sold at as12 per bottle. Of all Chemists.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children.

Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London

To make Home Nursing as efficient as Hospital Nursing

It is necessary to adopt Hospital methods as far as possible.

Most of the great Hospitals use Lemco as a substitute for old-fashioned Beef Tea. Lemco is the most concentrated essence of Beef known, and is ever so much better than home-made Beef Tea.

Lemco can be retained by the most delicate stomach when all other foods are rejected.

Use LEMCO

The only genuine Liebig Company's Extract.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

TRADE MARK

Horses, Dogs, Birds, Cattle

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

190,000 OWNERS OF ANIMALS Have secured a copy of the

Elliman First Aid Book

For HORSES, DOGS, BIRDS, CATTLE, 192 pp., illustrated.

Per 1/- Copy.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

C CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S B

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING. LTD.

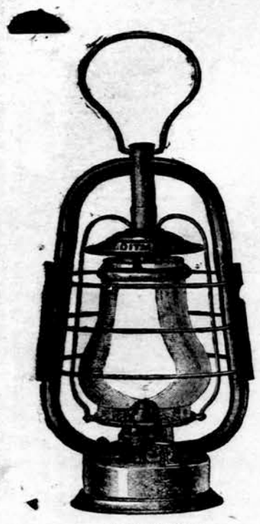
CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

&

"THE HANDY."

THE LATEST AND MOST EXCELLENT

HURRICANE PROOF LANTERN,



CLOSED.

Rs. 3-4 only.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT "THE HANDY."

OPEN.

R. DITMAR BOMBAY.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

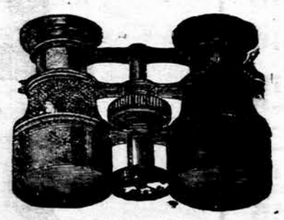
OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST LUNGS, and BRONCHIAL TUBES.

THE CELEBRATED.

"LYNX"

POCKET FIELD GLASSES.



Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4½ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

HEAD OFFICES:

67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

OFFICES IN THE EAST.

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free application.

BIG

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.

BY ROYAL WARRANT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

The Original and Genuine Worcestershire.

The Best Drink for Hot Countries is

BARLEY WATER.

The Best Way to make Barley Water is to use

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

It can be obtained in One Pound Tins at the Local Store.

Manufacturers:

KEEN, ROBINSON & Co., Ltd.,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and; drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fever, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

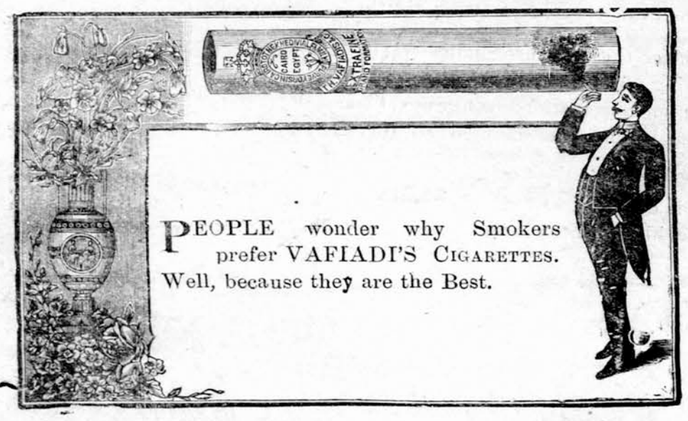
BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treancher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Baynon & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla. Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

TH. VAFIADIS & Co.'S.

High Class and Genuine

Egyptian Cigarettes



BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East,

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HAIR DOUCHE

A most agreeable, refreshing and invigorating Hair wash of highly Tonic properties, invaluable for strengthening, cleansing and nourishing the Hair and imparting to it a soft and glossy appearance. Of especial service where the Hair is weak or falling off, also in removing Dandriff relieving Headache, etc.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

PREPARED BY

V. FUCILE & Co.

Hair Dressers and Perfumers,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

BRITISH-MADE MOTOR CARRIAGES

SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND BUILT FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

THE MOTOR MANUFACTURING CO., Ltd., of LONDON and COVENTRY, ENGLAND, the oldest English makers of Motor Cars, beg to announce that having obtained an excellent experience of building Cars for Export, they have specially designed Motor Carriages to meet the requirements of India. The Specification of these Carriages having been settled by an Engineer who has probably had more practical experience with Automobiles abroad than any other person.

They invite enquiries, and are open to appoint Agents.

Write to 95, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND, for illustrations and all particulars.

'GRAND PRIX," PARIS, 1900. The highest possible Award.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS

Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

'DARTRING' TRADE MARK

Dainty Skin

is a precious possession. It is made and kept dainty by

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'
No imitation can be called 'Dartring'

Demand the genuine { 'DARTRING' TOILET 'LANOLINE' in collapsible tubes / 'DARTRING LANOLINE' TOILET SOAP

Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Highly Nutritive Properties.

EPPS'S COCOA

The "Ladies' Field" says: "No one who has enjoyed a cup of this delicious beverage will deny that in the present instance, perfection, as far as Cocoa is concerned, has been reached. To those who are mentally and physically weary it will often prove a complete restorative, being wonderfully wholesome and refreshing."

EPPS'S COCOA

An admirable Food for Children. Giving them Strength and Vigour They like it, and thrive on it.

THE QUEEN OF CRÊME DE MENTHE

PIPPERMINT GET FRÈRES.

A HIGH CLASS TONIC & DIGESTIVE LIQUEUR.

A PROPHYLACTIC TO NERVOUS GASTRIC DISORDERS.

Sold in Quarts (litre bottles) and Pints (half-litre bottles)

BY WINE MERCHANTS AND CHEMISTS.

THE TRADE supplied through their BUYING AGENTS in ENGLAND.

SOLE AGENT FOR UNITED KINGDOM AND BRITISH COLONIES:

B. LAURIEZ, 6, Fenchurch Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.

The BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL says:—"Benger's Food has, by its excellence, established a reputation of its own."

From an Eminent Surgeon:—"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

Benger's Food is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LAST WEEK OF SALE, SPECIAL MOVING RATE.

MONDAYS' WONDERFUL BARGAINS AT

WHITEAWAY'S SALE

Glassware and Crockery.

		Usual Price, Rs.	MOVING RATE Rs.
70	Sets of 5 Aluminium Chatties with covers	12-8	10-8
20	Circular Stoves, with double burner...	2-4	1-14
30	Sunrise Stoves. The original make	3-4	2-10
36	American Blue Lacquered Dash Lamps, with magnifiers, stormproof	3-12	3-0
150	Lunar Night Lights, Nickel-plated	1-6	0-15
30	Table Lamps, English made, circular wick	3-12	2-14
25	Doz. 1¼ Soda Tumblers, plain thin, good quality	4-14	3-14
40	Trinket Sets, pretty patterns	6-8	4-12
24	Wall Lamps, single burner with polished in reflector ...	1-10	1-6
75	Toilet Sets, five pieces, all full size	5-14	4-4
27	Duplex Burner Wall Lamps, with 7 inch polished reflector	3-8	2-10
6	Only Ditmar's Austral Hanging Lamps, shop-soiled ...	13-8	6-12

Men's Goods Generally.

		Usual Price, Rs.	MOVING RATE RS.
100	Pith Topees, Pigsticker shape, covered Khaki or Tasi Silk	3-8	2-12
50	Newmarket Straw Hats, soft and pliable, perfectly fresh stock	3-12	2-8
36	Alpine Shape Pedal Straw Hat, very fashionable style ...	6-8	3-8
150	Doz. All Wool Cashmere Socks, the best Gents line in the Sale: New shipment arrived. Worth	5-15	3-15
36	(About) Straw Boaters and a few Alpine Hats, slightly soiled	3-8 & 4-8	1-0
80	Straw Boaters, good quality with Patent Ivy Head Band. New stock	2-4	1-15
18	Real Panama Hats, Alpine shape, slightly soiled, can be washed with soap and water...	17-8	6-15
30	Light Washing Waistcoats, our own make, perfectly new and fresh	4-8	3-8
400	Smart Silk Bows, Newest shapes clean and fresh goods ...	0-8½	0-5
200	Pairs Real Irish Knit Golf Hose, in heather shades with fancy tops	1-8	1-0
136	Grey Sweaters, all wool, with stand up ribbed collar. Good value	2-4	1-15
12	New Japanese Kimonas, samples only of new goods to follow	4-14	2-8
144	Men's Khaki Cardigan Jackets, stout make, fast colour ...	2-10	1-15

ODDMENTS IN SOCKS, VESTS AND PANTS ON COUNTERS.

Fancy Goods & Dresses.

		Usual Price, Rs.	MOVING RATE RS.
2,000	Pairs Lace Ankle Lisle Thread Hose	0-15	0-13½
10	Doz. Pairs Black, all Lace Lisle Hose	0-15	0-10
5	Only Magnificent Net Lace Lisle and Chiffon Capes	17-8	5-14
6	Pretty Muslin Robes with trimmings	14-12	7-6
30	Pieces Coloured Satin Ribbon, 6½ inches wide ...		0-10
12	Lace Stole Capes, very smart...	3-4	2-10
70	Pieces Moire Ribbon, 1⅞ inch, All good sorts ...	0-6	0-4
20	Dozen Ladies' Plain Cashmere Hose. 8½, 9, 9½, and 10inches.	0-15	0-13
30	Richly Embroidered Lace Scarves	2-13	2-0

Soaps, Pens, Papers, Clocks, &c.

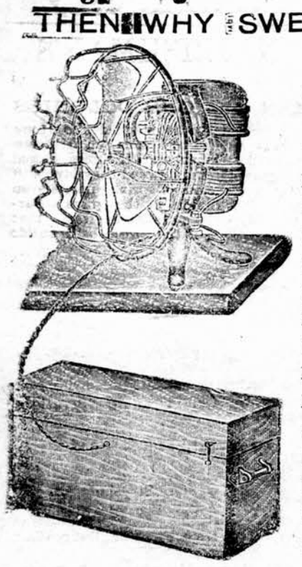
60	Boxes Velvet Soap of 3 cakes	1-8	0-11
40	Boxes of 3 cakes (Assorted)	0-9	0-6
30	Tablets Naldire's Dog Soap	0-9	0-6
40	Brackets Artistically Carved	1-8	0-15
120	The Pierce Fountain Pen	3-12	2-0
30	The Sceptre „ „	1-0	0-10
350	The King „ „	3-8	1-14
200	Cream Wove Bank Writing Paper	0-8	0-6
200	Envelopes to Match	0-7	0-5
84	Pots of Gosnell's Cherry Tooth Paste	0-13	0-10
100	Undressed Dolls to clear	All	HALF PRICE
25	A Varied assortment of toys to clear		HALF PRICE
50	Timepieces and Clocks to clear at		HALF PRICE
27	A large Stock of Oakwood Framed Pictures. (On View)	All	HALF PRICE
130	Of Dalgreen-Swedish Razors	1-0	0-10
1,000	Latest Novels by well-known Authors	0-6	0-4½
100	Novels by well-known Authors, Colonial Library ...	1-10	0-14

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & Co., BOMBAY.

⅓ of your Life is spent in Bed

THEN WHY SWELTER AND BE MISERABLE!

ELECTRIC TABLE FANS.



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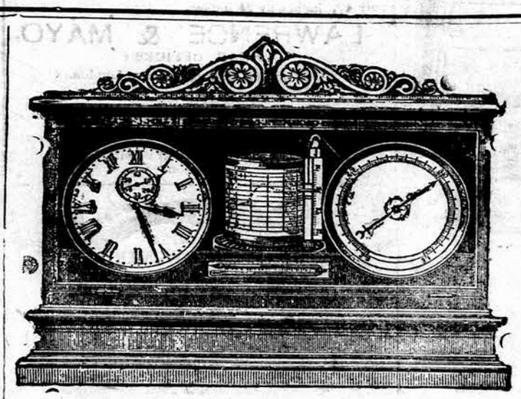

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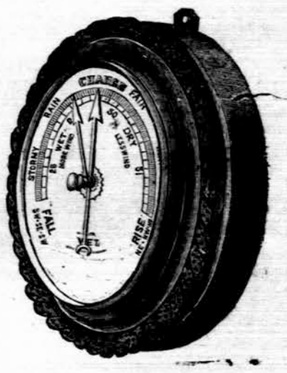

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